ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,040—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. CO.'S EXTRA S. S. "SHANNON."

THE "SHANNON," for LONDON *via* MARSEILLES, will SAIL from the Harbour punctually at 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, 17th instant, and a LAUNCH will Convey Passengers from the Apollo Bunder, at 3 P.M. Baggage should be sent for Shipment to the Vessel in Victoria Docks, up to 3 P.M., on the 15th, or to the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, up to 11 A.M., on the Day of Sailing.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 1894.
B.I. ORIENTAL	...5045	1200	L. H. Moule	....21st April.
†* ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	....28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	...5988	2000	J. Orman	....5th May.
†* SIAM	3090	500	H. Weighell	....12th "
B.I. THAMES	6113	800	W. A. Seaton	...19th "
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	...25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	.5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3090	500	H. Weighell	..8th "
BI. PENINSULAR	.5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	...15th "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	..22nd "
B.I. GANGES	6206	800	G W Atkinson	..29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shanson	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

...MBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, ...LIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

...rs leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, ...az H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers ...stralia tranship at Colombo :—

April 18th May 2nd May 16th

...dition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for ...and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at ...ri or ports.

...further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
...tba), 27th February, 1894.

...STRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

...NDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

...E AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PERATHIX	...G. Nicolich	4194	750	1st May.
PSARATON	... C. Boehringer	4,119	750	1st June.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...STE OR BRINDISI	....Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

...mers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and ...NDESI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
M. VALERIE G.	Costanzo	1,235	350	9th May.
DOBONA	....P. Mersa	4,351	450	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	....Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

...y either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	....Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	....Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste ...e St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	....F. Cossovich ..	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 9th, 1894.

...OMPAGNIE ... DE

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE, will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

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...had of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 17th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 19th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Gunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st April, or on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAPAN," 2,440 tons, on the 19th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th April, 1894. Agents.

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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ARABIA	3,514	Geo. Read	April 19.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1894.

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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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CUMBERLAND Hams, Wiltshire Middle and Belly Bacon, Cumberland Bacon, Stilton, Gruyere, Gorgonzola, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of every description Fresh by every through Mail steamer.

A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish just to hand.

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With or Without Collars,
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For wearing under Uniform.
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Pique or Best Fourfold Linen throughout
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Princes as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5 0 ,,
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Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5 0 ,,
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18-Carat ¼ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
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,, Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ¼ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
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14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronograph	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

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First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

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KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.

THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER-ALE,

In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM
OF
FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence :—

	Per Doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be	Rs. 0 12
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TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic.	1 0
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Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening ;
or,
Open and decant gently *on ice*.
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

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SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35. per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Rubber fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free,

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"

September 14th, 1892

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genoa and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Simla.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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TO-NIGHT! MONDAY, 16TH APRIL.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

DIRECTOR.........MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

A New Musical Farcical Comedy, ENTITLED

"MOROCCO BOUND."

TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL.

MARITANA, the MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON!

WEDNESDAY.—PAUL JONES.

THURSDAY.—MRS. OTHELLO.

FRIDAY.—UTOPIA.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

Will be given

BY THE ABOVE SOCIETY

ON TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL, at 9-30 P.M.,

In the TOWN HALL.

CANTATA,

"THE ERL KING'S DAUGHTER,"

BY NIELS GADE.

For Soli, Chorus and Orchestra,

About 60 PERFORMERS.

By Kind Permission of COL. SYMONS, and the Officers, Several Members of the BAND of the K. O. Y. L. Infantry will play in the Orchestra.

SOLOISTS:

Herr Oluf..............................Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
The Mother..............................Mrs. MACBETH.
The Erl King's Daughter..............Miss N. TUDBALL.
PIANO..............................Miss FLOWER.
Hony. Conductor..............................Captain HEYMAN.

TICKETS to be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Unreserved Re. 1.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "SINGAPORE," which was towed back to Aden on account of Breakdown in the Engines, is expected to ARRIVE in BOMBAY on the 18th instant. CONSIGNEES of CARGO by her are requested to present their B/L S of LADING to the Undersigned. Sign an average Bond, and pay a Deposit of 10 per cent. on the Invoice value of their respective Goods, when the usual Delivery will be given them.

E. C. BARBORO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 14th April, 1894.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank is hereby Convened for THURSDAY, the 3rd May proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of ELECTING an AUDITOR in the place of Mr. R. Baumbach, proceeding to Europe.

By Order of the Board,

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th April, 1894.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
(Fresh Case Just Opened Out),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plate, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS,
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED HOSIERY, MILLINERY AND OTHER GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near Jackaria Musjid, Memon Mohella, on account of the underwriters—

A quantity of burnt and damaged h[illegible] millinery and other goods saved from the fire that occurred on Saturday, the 7th instant, at Chuckla Street, near Jackaria Musjid.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case Italian cloth.
3 „ „ drill.
1 bale Turkey-red yarn.
1 „ mule twist.
3 „ grey mulls.
1 case bleached yarn.
3 „ grey dhooties.
1 „ merino socks.
2 „ white mulls.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day until the whole is disposed of at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., consisting of old screw augur, angle iron, ink bottles, guard belts, hand barrows, bolts, strap belting, cans, canvas pipes and belting, crowbars, iron chain chisels, cotters clips, coiled iron keys, old files, die bars, fish plates, hoop iron scrap iron and steel, corrugated sheets, leather scrap, old rails, manila ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, lorry wheels and axles, zinc sheet pieces, old brass, old furniture and miscellaneous other articles.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the Balance must be paid and the Goods removed a way within one Month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchasers.

A Monthly rent of Rs 3 per square yard will be charged by the company as ground rent, on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 16, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy & Co.

An invoice of superior bentwood furniture, by Jacob and Joseph Kohn, consisting of various descriptions of light chairs, office and dressing chairs, sofas, baby's chairs, with tables, etc.

An invoice of English-made rubber wheeled double seated perambulators with hood.

By order of Sakerlal Dulputram and on account and at the risk of Hussonally Mahomedally—

6 bales paper and 1 case Lametta.

By order of Beharilal Jeyporia and on account and at the risk of Balbhadhar Gujadhur.

5 cases each 65 pieces white doria.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong light victoria.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 strong second-hand landau.
1 light strong dog cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF CAWNPORE MADE SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., and on account of the concerned—

34 sets Cawnpore-made new single and double harness.

The above are on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY next, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and timber works.—

A quantity of teak scantlings of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tents, near the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, solid mahogany billiard table with balls and cues, etc., sweet-toned cottage piano, one large and one small Jubbulpore tents, wind proof lamp, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of G. TURNER, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS, INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY, in Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., and the following days, at 2 P. M., daily, the electric light plant apparatus, instruments and machinery, consisting of dynamos and motors, accumulators, batteries and storage cells, rheostats, a c lamps, carbons, incandescent lamps, electric table and hand lamps, wires and cables, insulators, switches, fuses, ceiling roses, lampholders, globes and reflectors, ornamental fittings, electrical bells, telephones, electrical instruments, medical and surgical instruments, portable steam engine and other machinery, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before sale.

AUCTION SALE

OF ENTIRE FURNITURE & FITTINGS,

by Wimbridge, Roberts & Others,

At DADYSETT HILL, CUMBALLA,

On THURSDAY, 26th April, at 1 P.M.

Also the Whole of the Valuable Garden,

On WEDNESDAY, 25th April, at 7 A.M.,

The property of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Under instructions from Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Baxter, and administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the late Mr Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the same is previously disposed of by private contract) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May, 1894, the following immoveable property belonging to and forming part of the estate of the said Pestonjee Merwanjee Tubak, deceased:—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, situate at Middle Colaba, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 22, new No. 15919, old survey No. 246, and new Survey No. 1678, together with the bungalow or dwelling house, stable, and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 206, Street No. 91 and which premises are bounded on or towards the east by the sea shore or sea beach, on or towards the west by the public road leading to the Colaba Lighthouse, on or towards the north by the ground belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, and on or towards the south by the property formerly belonging to the said estate, but now belonging to Merwanjee Rustomjee, Esq., and which said premises are now in the occupation of Jehngir R. Kharas, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardaseer, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, at their Office, No. 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 16, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Nisan Pada, Nagpada, Chhas Mohla, Gora Mohla, Panvel, Ghat Kopper, Pydhownee, Dontad Street or Khadac, Chinch Bunder, Chinchpoogly, Sewree, Worlee, Kambekar Street, Carnac Bunder, &c.

Unless previously sold by private sale, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned Days and Times, on the Premises, by order of Bai Ayshabai, Widow of Ebrahim Haji Jackaria, and Guardian of the property of her Minor Sons, Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosan Ebrahim, the undermentioned properties. The said Ayshabai has obtained the sanction of the High Court of Bombay for the Sale of the said properties.

LOT No. 10.—THIS DAY MONDAY, the 16th April, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the chawl standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Pydownee Road, otherwise called Memon Mohala, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under wards No 2158 and street Nos. 88-91 and bounded as follows:—That is to say—on the east, west and north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said road.

LOT No. 11.—SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, sheds standing thereon, situate at Don Tad Street, other wise called Khadack, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1823, and street Nos. 2118 222, and which said premises are bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the east by the said Don Tad street, on the west by sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Haji Haroon Adam, and on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Amed Hajee Abdoola Noorani.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON &c., AT THE VICTORIA AND PRINCE'S DOCKS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m, sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, and 16 casks rejectes cement, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Arab, Persian and Waler Horses at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stable, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place on account of the estate of the five deceased dealers—

About 25 Arab and Persian horses, ponies, galloways, hacks, &c.

Also the property of native dealers going to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, hunters, hacks, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Engines, Machinery, Stores, &c., at Falkland Road, opposite to the Bapty Mill

Under instructions from Mrs. Bapty, the Executrix of the Estate of the late Mr. James Bapty, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.—

One pair of new compound condensing engines, capable of working up to 400 indicated horse power, fitted with spur fly wheel for direct driving by Manning Wardle and Co., Leeds.

2 high pressure Engines, complete, cylinders 22 inch diameter, stroke 4½ each.

Also, shafting 19 by 5, 23 by 4½, 19 by 4½, 14 by 4½, 20 by 3¾, 12½ by 3¾, 19 by 4½, 20 by 2¼, 19 by 1½, 20 by 1¾, 19 by 1¾, 19 by 1, 18 by 1, and 18 by ¾, two Hopkinson's patent valves complete, one pulley 27 in, valves, millstones, millstone lifters, pipes, ball and nuts, &c., &c.

The workmanship throughout of the 2 engines is of the very best make, the engines being built by first class English firms.

The above will be on view a week before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 16, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—

2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.

3 Months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Further information and Rules furnished by Head Office or Branches.

P. A. CHURCHWARD, Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1894, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1893, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on and after MONDAY, the 16th April, 1894, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 25th March, 1894, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 67.

OFFERS will be received by the Comt. Storekeeper General, Bombay, for the SALE of the following:—

No.	Name and Description of Articles.	Stations where Available.
	ENGINES.	
1.	One 25 N. H. P. high presure Beam Engine, by J. and A. Blyth, of London, in complete working order, with all steam pipes, exhaust pipes, hot and cold water feed pipes, suction and feed pumps, spur fly wheel and pinion, and one spare pinion and counter shafting	Poona.
1.	One 12 N. H. P. high presure horizontal Engine, by Emerson and Murgotroyd, of Stockport, in complete working order, with ordinary fly wheel and driving gear	Karachi.
1.	One Do. do.	Aden.
	BOILERS.	
2.	Two Cornish Boilers, by J. and A. Blyth, London, 20 feet long, and 6 feet in diameter, with mounting and all attachments complete. Last Government certificate, December 1892. Authorized pressure 45 lbs. per square inch	Poona.
2.	Two Cornish Boilers, by Watts and Co., and Marshall and Sons, 14 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches diameter, with 3 Galloway tubes, Asbestos Patent mountings, and complete attachments. Last certificate, December 1892. Authorized working pressure 70 lbs. per square inch	Karachi.
2.	Two Cornish Boilers, by Halts and Co., Soho, Birmingham, 20 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, 3 galloway tubes, Asbestos Patent mounting and attachments complete. Last certificate, March 1892. Authorized steam pressure 75 lbs. per square inch	Aden.
	DONKEY PUMPS.	
1.	One Donkey Pump in good working order	Poona.
1.	One Do do	Karachi.
1.	One Do do	Aden.
	MILLS.	
4.	Four Mills, complete with four pairs French Burr stone, 4' diameter, cast-iron bursts and frames, bevil gearing, wrought iron spindles, brasses, lifting apparatuses, wrought-iron main shaft, plummer blocks and brasses, iron and wooden hoppers and Hopper stand, wrought-iron mill stone cases, one stone lifting crane, 2 spare upper stones or runners, French Burr, 4' diameter	Poona.
2.	Two pairs of Mill Stones, French Burr, 4' diameter, complete with balance boxes, castiron burst, adjusting screw, cast iron pillars, with foundation bolts, bevil gearing, disconnecting gearing, feed adjusting apparatus for each mill, complete brass and wooden hoppers, with stands, vertical shaft with brass bearings and universal joint connections for each mill complete, 1 mill stone crane complete	Karachi.
2.	Two pairs of Mill stones, French Burr, 4' diameter, complete with balance boxes, cast Iron Burst, adjusting Screw, Cast Iron Pillars with Foundation Bolts, Bevil Gearing, disconnecting Gearing Feed and adjusting apparatus for each mill complete, Brass and wooden hoppers with stands, vertical shaft with brass bearings and universal joint connection for each mill complete, 1 mill stone crane complete	Aden.

In addition to the above, certain accessories of the mills and other miscellaneous stores are also available, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Comt. Storekeeper General, Bombay.

Offers must be made not later than 30th April 1894.

Delivery of the Stores will be allowed to be taken at the respective stations and at the buyer's expense.

C. S. D. LESLIE, LIEUT., Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, April 13, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 144 OF 1892.

ANANDRAO VITHAL VARADI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No —, in Koombharwada, without the Fort of Bombay...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

HARIBA TOOKARAM VARADI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No—, at Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, Administrator of the Estate and effects of the late VITHAL TOOKARAM VARADI, Deceased..........Defendant.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirteenth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Vithal Tookaram Varadi, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased, the Intestate in the pleadings in the above Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay, on or about the Thirteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 2nd day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDCTION.

SUIT No. 506 OF 1888.

HARSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Allgar Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business, together in Partnership under the Name of HARSAMUL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar without the Fort..........Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay..........Defendant.

AND

DEEPCHAND NIHALCHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay Transferee.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 8th day of January, 1889, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of April, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Harsamul Buldevdas and Madhowram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum, Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Withalwady on the north side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 8?, and now under Ward No. C 1630 and street Nos. 71, 73, 75 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanjee and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March 1894.

G. H. FARRAN, Commissioner.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Hal. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, at furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

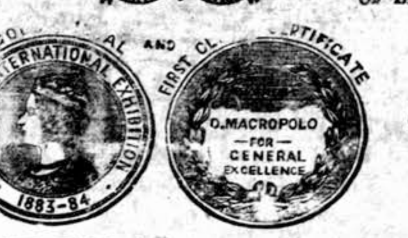
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN Co.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. J. Dickinson and Co., London.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE. H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR



THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES (Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	„	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	„	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS (BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

			Rs.	as.
Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs. 12	8
Reg. Principe	„	25	„ 10	0
Reg. Reina	„	25	„ 7	8
Trabucos	„	25	„ 3	4
Caliope	„	50	„ 6	0
Damas	„	100	„ 10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	„	50	„ 5	8
Hidalgas	„	100	„ 10	0
* Corea	„	25	„ 5	0
Carolina	„	100	„ 8	0
Delice	per packet of	20	„ 1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
„ "Golden Medium," Medium	„	2	8
„ "Cavendish, Strong"	„	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS. (Own registered brand).

		Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4	0
Do. do. No. 2	„ „	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	„ „	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO, GENERAL TOBACCONIST, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP..........Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE..........Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON, LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

By order of the Board,

P. A. CHURCHWARD, Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID.......... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee. Edinburgh, Rangoon.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
St. Xavier's College Social Gathering, "Banyan Tree House," Nepean Sea Road.
Mazagon Y. M. C. A., Debate, 8-30 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Parsee Gymkhana, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th :—Castanos (s), from Port Said ; Oriental (s), London ; City of Perth (s), Karachi ; Kangra (s), Calcutta ; and Sierra Estrella (sp), Newport. Yesterday :—King Arthur (s), from Busreh ; Malacca (s), London ; Manilla (s), Genoa ; and Assam (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th :—Siam (s). for Aden ; Nurani (s), Rangoon ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; Clan Ranald (s), Cuddalore ; Avala (s), Marseilles ; Graffoe (s), Antwerp ; Africa (s), and Nadir (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Gutenfels (s), for Hamburg, &c. ; Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool ; Aurora (s), Amsterdam ; Hoseinee (s), Jedda, &c. ; and Sirdhana (s), Calcutta, Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bahaduri entered, and the steamers Brahamani, Sirdhana, and Clan Ranald left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Pachumba entered the dock yesterday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 10 a.m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March numbered 3,446 ; daily average 112, total number of new admissions, 1,691, number of children vaccinated, 164. New admissions—Parsees 978, Hindus 575, and other castes 138.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 6 p.m. :—

March from	Carmen	G. Bizet.
Overture from Offenbach's Orpheus		Binder.
Valse	See-Saw	Crowe.
Spring Song		Mendelssohn.
Selection	Paul Jones	Planquette.
Galop	Now here now there	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the B. R. Y. Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

Quadrille	Arcadia	Ch. Coote
Overture	Son and Stranger	Mendelssohn
Valse	Love's Dreamland	Otto Roeder
Gavotte	Charming	Boggetti
Fantasia	Voyage in a Troopship	G. Miller
Valse	Dorothy	P. Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

[illegible]ous NOTICE.—We give below a verbatim copy of a notice, issued by a Hindu tailoring establishment, located in "Out Fort, Teliwadi," Ripon Road, inviting attention to his shop, "Furnished with clever cutters," his charges being "one anna less on a rupee than the other shops." The enterprising tailor and outfitter promises that "n[illegible]ther kinds of complains will be brought"—whate[illegible] that means. The notice runs as follows :—"[illegible]otice.—I, the undersigned, have opened the sh[illegible] of "The Tailor and Outfitter at the following [illegible]ace, furnished with clever cutters, for providing [illegible] various kinds of dresses of the Gentlemen and the Ladies. Cloths of different sorts are kept for the purpose, and the dress will be prepared according to the samples preferred by the gentlemen and the ladies. Neither kinds of complains will be brought. The charge will be one anna less on a Rupee than the other shops. If the dress will be in large collection, it will be sent to the Mistri for measurement. 'Gloves,' 'Ganjifracs,' 'Caps,' 'Rajai,' 'Galmasurias,' and the other kind of things ordered, if they be not in our shop, we will provide them from our another shop."

A SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ON Saturday evening a railway accident of a frightful nature occurred at the Matoonga Railway crossing on the G. I. P. Railway Line, by which two Hindus lost their lives. On the evening in question Rama Pandu, aged thirty years, and Kondi, a Hindu woman, aged fifty, both of whom were labourers, and lived at Naigaum, were returning to their respective homes, after their day's work. On their way home they had to go over the Matoonga railway crossing. When they arrived at the crossing they saw the main gates closed as a down goods train was passing at the time. The wickets for the foot-passengers were, however, open. The down train having passed away both the deceased went on to the line, and as they attempted to cross a porter shouted out that a passenger train was approaching. Both the labourers persisted in attempting to hurriedly cross the line, but before they could do so the train came up, and knocked both of them down. The whole train passed over their bodies which were crushed in a frightful manner, and their faces were disfigured beyond recognition. An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, Mr. Allan F. Turner, at the Matoonga railway station. It appeared from the evidence adduced before the jury that at the time of the accident there was no light on the up platform of the station, though there were two lamps lighted on the down platform. There were only two porters on the station, and none of them was protecting the railway crossing. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by being run over by a railway train, and added a rider that they were of opinion that the railway company must keep a man to protect the crossing gates and prevent foot passengers going over the line, while a train was approaching the station.

A VICTORIAWALLA'S LAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me a small corner in your paper. I am a very important public servant, but I am at the same time a most ill-used one, and my share very often is more in kicks than in half-pence. Like all persons of note, I have a grievance or two. Life is not worth living for those who have no grievances. I hate such easy-go-happy-come sort of folks. My grievance is that I have not sufficient *standing* room at the Cumballa victoria *stand*, near Kemp's shop. Our Police Commissioner has issued an order that only three victorias are to be allowed to wait at the said stand at one time. This causes great inconvenience to the public as well to poor victoriawallas. Sometime it happens that in the mornings we laboriously climb up the steep Gowalia Tank Road only to be turned back ruthlessly by the unsympathetic policeman. Sometimes we bring a fare from Parel or Colaba or the Fort, and after leaving down our *Sahib* at the Cumballa Hotel or the Pedder or Altamont Roads, we naturally drive to the stand near Kemp's in the hope of resting our horses and securing another fare, but no—we have no right to do the one or the other. The policewalla walks up, and in the most abusive language orders us to drive down to Grant Road. If we hesitate he threatens to take us to the Sahib, so we lose no time in beating a retreat.

Will our energetic Police Commissioner remove the restriction and allow us to use the above stand, irrespective of numbers, as we are allowed to do in the case of the other stands.

While on the subject let me also beg of Mr. Vincent sab to open new stands at Chowpatty and at the Marine Lines and Churney Road stations.—Yours, &c.,

DAUD VICTORIAWALLA.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 11th April 1894 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 7th April 1894	380,900
Balance to be remitted from 8th April 1894 to 31st March 1895	16,619,100

THE following officers have permission to retire from the Service on the undermentioned dates:—Surgeon Colonel J. Richardson, Bengal Medical Service, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.-W. P. and Oudh, on May 19, 1894. Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Simpson, Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant 30th Bombay Infantry, on April 17, 1894. Colonel F. W. M. Spring, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, formerly Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay, from Feb. 1, 1894. Mr. R. Smeaton, LL.D., of the Bengal Civil Service, from April 2, 1894.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. There are many a Preparation now in vogue more or less injurious to the skin. Pukka Rusmee, a depilatory of great efficacy is not to be numbered among them. So effective in removing the hair, 1/6 of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

MR. P. M. MEHTA AND THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has seldom been my lot to be so intensely amused as I was when I received here last Thursday's papers, and fully realized the spectacle which they bodied forth of Mr. Campbell, after very nearly a month's incubation, screwing up his courage to the sticking point, and, carefully guarded and supported on either flank by two stout and trusty henchmen, and holding fast by each other valiantly, rush forth to let off at me a formidable looking five-barrelled revolver. I hope to have the opportunity at the next monthly meeting of the Corporation to show whether this fire has been effective, or has only spluttered off entirely beside the mark. But as Mr. Campbell seems to have thought fit to resort to a little manœuvring to hold up to the gaze of an admiring public the five bantlings, to take another image which his letters conjured up, to which he and his colleagus have given delivery after long and painful labour, without waiting to present them first either to Government or the Corporation in regular course ; I trust you will allow me to help the public to trace some of the more lively lineaments of the five little beauties exhibited for their admiration with all a mother's doting fondness and pride.

2. To take my friend H. H. Aga Akbar Shah first, I am sure nobody will deny that there is not a more amiable and estimable gentleman in all Bombay, or one who more worthily sustains *the high reputation* of his honored family for true sportsmanship, especially since its present head, H. H. the young Agakhan, has most agreeably surprised all his friends by developing a remarkable aptitude and taste for intellectual pursuits. If Mr. Campbell finds himself in such sore straits, that he cannot do without the valuable certificate of so nice and pleasant a gentleman as Aga Akbar Shah that "I was present at all the meetings of the committee, and I am therefore in a position to state that the meetings were conducted in quite a regular manner, and that I am also perfectly satisfied that all reasonable information that was needed was supplied to us," I wish him joy of it, though the qualifying word, "reasonable" is a bit suspicious and may insinuate hidden waggishness. The Aga's further assurance that "there was great and immediate need for an increase to the Bombay City Police Force," is certainly refreshing, if not quite relevant to the present controversy ; and, if relevant, somewhat savouring of the fallacy of begging the question. Anyhow it is most touching ; and I have no doubt that so great is his faith in and his attachment to the Commissioner of Police, that if Mr. Vincent had asked for ten times more men and ten over, the courtly Aga would have been ready with the same formula.

3. With regard to Mr. Cooper, whom I will take next, he is esteemed, and deservedly esteemed, as an officer possessing high judicial qualifications. But curious as the phenomenon is, it has been not unfrequently noted, that men distinguished for judicial capacity on the bench are not always remarkable for that quality in undress. Mr. Cooper's letter furnishes a remarkable illustration of this curious phenomenon. His whole production is a tissue of hearsay which I have not the least doubt that he would have sternly rejected as absolutely inadmissible in evidence, if anybody had tried to elicit it from a witness in his court. Mr. Cooper attended only two meetings of the committee ; the first which was called only to record Mr. Cotton's minute, and the third held on the 14th December. He did not attend the important second meeting, held on the 7th December, at which the rulings as to the course of procedure and the scope of the committee's functions against which I have complained, were finally laid down after considerable discussion. Nor did he attend the fourth and the fifth meetings at which the report was settled and signed. Still Mr. Cooper ventures to come and give evidence that he "regrets to be unable to agree with the statements made" in my letter of the 2nd March, and that "I *must* think before Mr. Mehta came to the meeting of the committee, he had not considered what course he was going to take in the enquiry. He never definitely stated what papers he wished to see or what evidence he wished to have collected." If, instead of relying on hearsay, and probably hearsay retailed by Mr. Campbell, for the purpose of contradicting me by assertions as to my state of mind and as to my conduct at a meeting at which he was not present, Mr. Cooper had even simply taken the trouble to peruse the minutes of the proceedings of that meeting prepared by Mr. Campbell himself, he would not have been betrayed into what he must pardon me for characterising as so gross and ignorant a mis-statement as that "I *understood* that some discussion took place regarding the course that should be taken and that no definite decision was then arrived at." I shall have occasion later on to give verbatim from the minutes the definite decisions arrived at that meeting. But what value can be attached, I ask Mr. Cooper himself to decide, to his opinions and inferences about the proceedings of the third meeting which he did attend, when he does not even now know what was the definite course of procedure authoritatively laid down by the chairman, and *a fortiori* did not know then, and without which it was simply impossible for him to comprehend the point and significance of the proceedings which could only be carried on in conformity with that course so settled ? Does Mr. Cooper mean to say that instead of obeying them, however wrong, I was to go on questioning the propriety and authority of the chairman's rulings after they were finally made and even recorded at my instance ? Does Mr. Cooper mean to say that at every answer received by me or at every remark made in the course of conversation, I ought to have gone on declaring whether I was or was not satisfied with it ? Does he allow counsel, when they are examining witnesses to keep a running commentary on each answer they receive to notify their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with it ? And, yet forsooth, because I did not do anything so irregular and objectionable, I must be taken according to Mr. Cooper to have been satisfied with everything said and done at the meeting.

4. One thing more and I have done with Mr. Cooper. He says in his letter that "at the end of that meeting (the third) Mr. Mehta was quite undecided when he could attend another meeting," and further that "he mentioned that he had so many business appointments, he would not be likely to attend any more meetings." Now Mr. Cooper is, I know, an essentially fair man, and I appeal to him to say frankly if the following is not the real account of what took place :—The third meeting was held on Thursday, the 14th December, the second having been held on Thursday, the 7th December. At the close of the meeting the chairman enquired what day would suit the members of the committee, I suggested the following Thursday as usual, when I said I was ready to attend. But one member or another raised objections to all the days of the next week from Monday to Thursday, the chairman saying about either Wednesday or Thursday that he was informed that the rooms in the Secretariat would not be available to the committee on one or both of those days. Somebody then suggested the very next day Friday, the 15th, to which it was, I said, that I could not attend on that day as I had to go out of town. But the majority of the members expressed themselves ready to meet on Friday, and unable to accept any other day for the whole of next week. They all looked at me as if wanting to know whether I presumed to demand that everybody's convenience should be sacrificed to mine. Thereupon I spoke with a smile, to the chairman as nearly as I remember to the following effect :—"I cannot expect other members' convenience to be sacrificed to mine, and if Friday suits the majority, why not name Friday ? As it is decided to hold no enquiry and the Commissioner's facts are to be accepted ; I don't see that anything more has to be done, and I see that the members are anxious at once to adopt a report accepting his proposals. It does not matter therefore if I can be present on Friday or not." Thereupon the chairman fixed the next day Friday. And because I could not attend the very next day, though offering to do so, any day the following week and giving in to the convenience of the majority after the ruling that no enquiry into facts would be held, I am charged with saying that "my engagements would prevent me from attending any future meetings." I emphatically deny having ever said but is it even probable that I should say it. I could understand Mr. Campbell misconceiving my above-mentioned remark at the meeting, for, as Charles Lamb says, Scotchmen are such dreadfully matter-of-fact people that they are incapable of appreciating any other humour except what they call their own dry one. But I must say I expected better things from Mr. Cooper.

5. As for Mr. Douglas, the more I read his production, the more I admire the air, to be found in perfection only in the honest British philistine and which, in its supreme sincerity, beatifies the most stolid British countenance of self-assertive self-complacency with which he makes the most astounding mis-statements, absolutely unconscious that, while he thinks he is giving most valuable aid, he is only playing the bull among Mr. Campbell's china. The great point which he makes is, that I put a wrong interpretation upon what the chairman said, in stating that the chairman ruled that "the intention of Government in referring the papers to the committee was that the Commissioner's report should be considered to establish the facts which it contains." And he adds, with the air of a superior person, that, "what I understood was that the papers were submitted to us to see if we considered that the Commissioner had proved the facts stated in his letter, and that that letter should form the basis of the enquiry. To carry out this view, I suggested that members should ask questions on any points on which they required information." Now, will Mr. Douglas be surprized to find that the words in which I gave the chairman's ruling in my letter of the 2nd March, and which he quotes as putting a wrong interpretation upon it, are words, not my own, but copied from the minutes of the proceedings of that meeting, carefully compiled by Mr. Campbell, who is now obliged to confess that he was the real secretary though concealed himself till now under the pseudonym of Mr. Ganpatrao Mantri, the ostensible secretary on the record minutes not fairly complied, but hewn and shaped by one afflicted with a moral obliquity of vision which, as I had to point out and expose in Mr. Campbell more than once during the course of the debate in committee, rendered him incapable of fairness to an opponent. Would he be surprized to learn that it was I who contended that the Commissioner's letter should be considered as a basis on which the committee should institute enquiry, and that Mr. Douglas did not, as he now states, propose any general enquiry at all or that members should ask questions on any points on which they required information, but simply and merely that members should be allowed to ask only the Commissioner any question on any point only in the Commissioner's letter ? I have pointed out in my letter of 2nd March the course of debate in which the chairman made his ruling, giving its very words, and how I asked that it should be recorded and the difficulty made to doing any such thing, none of which facts have been questioned. Now I will give the very words from the minutes about what Mr. Douglas suggested and what I suggested. After recording that the chairman concluded in these words :—"As regards our procedure to-day, I would suggest that if any gentleman dissents from any of the proposals contained in the letter of the Commissioner of Police, he should state his reasons for dissent," the minutes proceed, "Mr. Douglas suggests that Mr. Cotton's memo. should be circulated.

"Mr. Mehta states that in his opinion the report of the Commissioner of Police cannot be considered more than *a basis on which the committee should institute enquiries*. He holds that the committee cannot accept the statement in the Commissioner's letter without additional enquiry and evidence how far such statements are in agreement with the fact.

The chairman states that in his opinion the intention of Government in referring the papers to the committee was that the Commissioner's report should be considered to establish the facts which it contains." Here the minutes omit to record that I said that I bowed to the chairman's ruling as I was bowed to do, and begged that it should be recorded, whereupon, as related in my last letter, "a question was at once raised whether it was at all necessary to keep minutes, and it was ultimately decided, that, though it was perfectly useless to do so, as members had ears to hear what was said in committee, my wish might be gratified in that respect out of indulgence for weakness." Taking up the minutes again, they proceed :—"Mr. Douglas says : We are to consider *the arguments* put forward by the Commissioner of Police." These are not new arguments. The subject is old and has been thrashed out. Mr. Douglas's feeling is that Government say to the committee here is a letter from the Commissioner of Police. Do you consider his *arguments* sufficient ? At the same time Mr. Douglas thinks it would be suitable that "any member should be allowed *to ask the Commissioner* any question on any point in the Commissioner's letter regarding which the member might desire further information. The chairman agrees that the *Commissioner of Police* may be asked questions regarding the statements made in his letter." Now I ask the public to judge whether the account given in my previous letter was not strictly and scrupulously correct, and whether Mr. Douglas's present account is not steeped in the grossest confusion of thought and language, not to say, absolutely incorrect. And yet this is the gentleman who ventures to say, "on the occasion of second meeting, Mr. Mehta was, I believe, the last member of the committee to come. *When he sat down* he said, 'I have not read the papers' but he *at once* began to put questions many of which would have been unnecessary if he had studied the papers." How anybody with a particle of candour in him could commit himself to such a tangle of inaccuracies and mis-statements as the minutes of that meeting quoted above show, is beyond my comprehension. As to the charge of not having read the papers, Mr. Douglas, echoing Mr. Campbell, says : "Mr Mehta was the one member of the committee who appeared to take no trouble to master the details of the question before coming to the meeting." Now I am sorry I must once more contradict Mr. Douglas as regards the personal statements, and expose his pretentions as regards the assiduous way in which he himself discharged his duty of mastering the details of the question. The papers circulated to the committee were—(1) Col. Wilson's letter of the 15th March, 1889, the Reports of the two previous Police Committees, the memorial and correspondence of the Corporation with the Governments of India and Bombay, including the letter of the Corporation of the 2nd July, 1892, referring to all the previous proceedings and offering comments on the increase then asked for, and (2) Mr. Vincent's letter.

Now I venture to say that if anybody was intimately acquainted with the contents of the first batch of papers, it was I who had served on the committee of the Corporation, who had drafted the culminating report of the Corporation of 2nd July, 1892, and placed it for adoption before that body. Now as to Mr. Douglas's acquaintance with that batch of papers he, along with other members of the committee were not even cognizant of the existence of the report of the Corporation till I drew their attention to it and to the various points which it raised, and which, I contended before the committee, required further investigation. I think Mr. Vrijbhookhandas will bear me out in what I say, for he afterwards came to me and was thankful for having his attention drawn to those points. I think Mr. Cooper will also partially bear me out for at the meeting he attended, I appealed to him to verify my statements regarding the enquiries made by the Police Committee which went by his name as Mr. Cooper's Committee. With regard to Mr. Vincent's letter, is it likely that one who took so much interest in the question could bear to leave for a moment unread a letter which was to saddle the Corporation with fresh heavy burdens ? As a matter of fact, I had devoured that letter the first moment I read it, and I re-read it twice over and before I went to the committee, reading those passages to the committee as those which demanded an enquiry. Mr. Campbell will remember that he questioned the interpretation I had placed on one of them which led to a somewhat sharp tussle between us as to our relative knowledge of English. The only ground on which this charge is based against me is this. The proposition statement on the back of the Commissioner's letter had escaped my notice and when Mr. Vincent referred me to it in answer to a question put by me as to the cost, I at once said that it had escaped my notice. This is the sole circumstance in which the huge fabric of my lamentable ignorance is reared. It shows what influence the intense prejudice of one-sided and bigotted minds exerts on the perceptions of the senses. I think I will now leave Mr. Douglas with his pretentions of superior knowledge and accuracy.

6. As Mr. Vincent is fortunate being a member of the Corporation, it will be better to deal with him face to face in the Municipal Hall. I will at present only say that I suppose a policeman would not be himself, unless he set to work to hoist out a confession from any statement made to him ; the impulse is such a second nature to him, that the Legislature has wisely provided that a policeman's evidence as to confession should never be received in evidence. But I will not at present discuss whether if you assure a person who comes to you in a state of great distress as "an old friend treated unceremoniously" that in accepting a seat on the committee you had done so with an open mind, it is tantamount to "the remarkable fact that he said he was not averse to an increase."

7. And now for Mr. Campbell I cannot say that I am surprised that he should lose his temper over my exposure of the extraordinary blunders into which he led his colleagues ; and I should be prepared to make allowances if he indulged in a few honest expletives of good downright abuse. But what does surprise me is, that he should descend to such inartistic and vulgar methods as *suggestio falsio* and *suppressio veri* ; to eke out an apology and a defence. I had no personal acquaintance with Mr. Campbell till I met him in the committee-room ; but I had heard great things of him as the anti-native oracle of the clubs who threw thronging members in ecstacy at his exquisite dry wit and excruciating humour. I confess I am not a little disappointed to find, that the stuff dispensed by him turns out, from the specimens recently exhibited before the public, to be only a dry-as-dust Scotch mixture composed of abuse passing for argument, of invective passing for sarcasm, fiction for truth, and of hatred and all uncharitableness for holy anger and pious grief. I suppose Mr. Campbell considers it a fine specimen of his peculiar methods to pretend to assume in his covering letter, in which he drops the Hindu alias under which he had hitherto hid himself, that I admit "my failure to discharge my duty as the representative" of the Corporation on the committee, and that my letter of the 2nd March was only written for the purpose of making a personal explanation. Is it not a little too childish to imagine that he can thus throw the Corporation and the public off the scent of the real question of public interest which my letter raised, *viz.*, whether the committee had done its duty in a way to command the public confidence in its deliberations and conclusions, or whether it was so conducted as to be nothing less than a sham, a fraud, and a delusion ? Mr. Campbell may rest assured that he will not thus succeed in throwing dust in the eyes of the public, but that he must stand or fall by the answer which his letter gives to this the only question of public importance. I think the best and most straightforward way to enable a sound and true judgment to be formed on this point will be to formulate distinctly the charges of which my indictment against the committee was composed, and to see what defence Mr. Campbell makes to each of them. Those charges can be summarized under the six following heads :—

(1.) That, relying on the wording of the Resolution, requesting the committee "to take into consideration the *arguments* advanced by the Commissioner of Police," it was ruled "that the Commissioner's report should be considered to establish the *facts* which it contained, and that no enquiry into *facts* could be made or allowed."

(2.) That when I asked this ruling to be recorded, it was modified to this extent that "the Police Commissioner may be asked questions regarding the statements in his letter."

(3.) That this partial exception was not only insufficient and unsatisfactory, but that it was not made even *bona-fide* as was proved by the fact of the refusal in the first instance to keep minutes of the proceedings at all, or to record the ruling that there should be no enquiry, or to record the examination of the Police Commissioner.

(4.) That even the examination of the Commissioner was never allowed to be really carried out owing to the jibbing of the Commissioner, and had to be ultimately abandoned as utterly profitless.

(5.) That the majority of the members nominated by Government either displayed gross ignorance of the most elementary rules of procedure or violated them in the most wanton manner.

(6.) And, lastly, that the proceedings were rushed through.

8. Let us now see what defence Mr. Campbell has to offer to the first and most serious charge. No amount of shuffling and wriggling enables Mr. Campbell to escape from the ultimate confession that it is absolutely true. But it is well to see, as illustrating his devious tactics, how he struggles for a while to avoid the confession. "At the next meeting" (*i.e.* the meeting of the 7th December) he says, "Mr. Mehta contended that it was part of the functions of the committee *to call for fresh reports* and to summon and examine any number of witnesses. This theory of *endless and aimless enquiry* the chairman did not accept." Now, where did Mr. Campbell get the precious information that I wanted to call for fresh reports and examine *any* number of witnesses, or that I wanted to embark on an enquiry *endless and aimless ?* Absolutely from his own imagination, for I never had the opportunity of stating the number of witnesses, or defining the extent of the inquiry I sought, and said never a word about fresh reports, for my impertinent curiosity was nipped in the bud by the ruling that *no* inquiry could be instituted, as "the Commissioner's report was to be considered to establish the facts which it contains." What Mr. Campbell tries disingenuously to disguise under the words "endless and aimless inquiry" is *any* inquiry at all. See his own description of my contention embodied in the minutes compiled by himself, not then and there, not loosely or hurriedly, but at full leisure, in careful and cautious deliberation : "Mr. Mehta states that in his opinion the report of the Commissioner cannot be considered more than a basis on which the committee should institute inquiries. He holds that the committee cannot accept the statements in the Commissioner's letter without additional inquiry and evidence, and how far such statements are in agreement with fact." Does not Mr. Campbell stand convicted out of his own mouth, when he tries to twist this just and temperate demand into one for "endless and aimless inquiry." And indeed Mr. Campbell is compelled ultimately to admit the truth of the first charge, for he has to confess *in his letter* that "the chairman ruled that the committee were not intended and had no authority to summon witnesses or to call for reports. The *inquiry entrusted to the committee did not go behind the facts supplied by the Commissioner of Police.*" Does not this prove to the hilt my assertion in my previous letter that "Mr. Campbell solemnly assured me that Government had set the committee only on exercise in dialectics."

9. Mr. Campbell does not deny the truth of the second charge ; he only admits it in another form, when he says "that the ruling of the chairman did not mean that members of the committee should not ask for and receive full information from the Commissioner." Here again Mr. Campbell is not quite accurate. The chairman did mean what he says he did not in the first instance, for the minutes I have quoted above show that all he conceived the committee should do was "that, if any gentleman dissents from any of the proposals contained in the letter of the Commissioner, he should state his reasons for dissent." Mr. Campbell has not ventured to gainsay my statement that the right to examine the Commissioner was yielded only after I pressed that the original ruling should be recorded, and after it was therefore actually entered in the minutes. I call upon Mr. Campbell to produce the *draft* minutes taken by him at the time, which will establish this point conclusively.

10. With regard to the third charge with which the fifth may also be taken, as allied, it is evident that those who agree with me in thinking that if the work of the committee was to command public confidence as properly carried out, and enquiry into *facts* was just as essential as an examination of the *arguments* of the Commissioner of Police, the concession of a mere examination of the Commissioner cannot be accepted as a reasonable substitute for a full enquiry. But even this concession was not made in good faith and in a spirit of honest enquiry. Again, I appeal to Mr. Campbell's own minutes as sufficient for the purpose of convicting him out of his own mouth : "An enquiry whether such questions and answers should form part of the minutes of the meeting, the chairman holds that as members present will hear and can note any points their entry in the minutes was not necessary. As Mr. Mehta declines to put any question to the Commissioner until the question and answer are recorded the chairman remarks that while personally he sees no necessity for it, if any member attaches importance to the point the questions and answers may be recorded." Though the minutes carefully omit some of the most graphic details of the performance, can the above quotation leave anybody in doubt that we were met only to enact a solemn force. And does it not equally establish the fifth charge of gross ignorance of the most elementary rules of procedure and conduct of business, or in the alternative of a pre-determination to violate and defy them ? Mr. Campbell is free to make his own choice of the horn on which he prefers to impale himself. In connection with this charge I should like to say a word with regard to a remark of Mr. Douglas. He says in his letter, that he made out at the time that my intention was to lead the chairman into some ruling which might be used against him afterwards. I will not try to disparage the compliment which Mr. Douglas pays to his own remarkable power of discernment ; but I am indeed not justly entitled to the credit which he ascribes to me of forecasting that my colleagues were gentlemen of simplicity so limitless, or courage so reckless as that which they have proved themselves to possess.

11. Now I come to the fourth charge. I have shown above that the concession to examine the Commissioner of Police was a partial and insufficient measure which could not do duty for the full and exhaustive inquiry which the importance of the subject required ; and that even this lame and halting exception was not made in good faith. The inevitable experience followed when the time for testing it arrived ; the apple goodly to look at was discovered rotten at the core. What is Mr. Campbell's defence to this charge ? He gives it in the second and longest para. of his letter, wherein he ascribes every possible virtue to Mr. Vincent, and every possible sin to Mr. Mehta. Let us, however, examine this formidable catalogue with a little more regard for logic and a little more respect for facts that Mr. Campbell remembers to show in his calvinistic fervour of holy anger and pious grief. He first descants upon my gracelessness in not having perused the papers graciously supplied by Government, copies of every one of which I already possessed, and were besides published in Mr. Barrow's admirable Municipal Record, as they had all passed between Government and the Corporation, culminating in the latter's letter of 2nd July, 1892, drafted by myself. The only other paper was the Commissioner's letter, which, we have it on the testimony of Mr. Douglas contained no new arguments, only the old ones thrashed out *or as Mr. Vincent is recorded in the minutes, the same as Col. Wilson's*. So much for my ignorance. Then Mr. Campbell goes on :—"Mr. Mehta proceeded to interrogate the Commissioner. To such of Mr. Mehta's questions as were already fully answered, the Commissioner referred Mr. Mehta to passages in his report. To other enquiries regarding matters of minute departmental detail and discipline, the Commissioner declined to communicate fuller particulars than his reports supplied. In the case of two general subjects police distribution and the control of street traffic before the close of the meeting, the chairman arranged with the Commissioner of Police for the supply of details. At or before the next meeting, the Commissioner of Police furnished the statements of police distribution and of street accidents which are appended to the committee's report." Will it be believed that every one of the above sentences contains statements which are absolutely untrue as *can be* proved by Mr. Campbell's own minutes ? Mr. Campbell has deliberately mixed up the business done at the two meetings, pretending to keep them separate. What took place at the first of them (that of 7th December) was this. After the rulings, as quoted above, were made I proceeded to examine the Commissioner. The only new argument in his letter was one founded on the recent riots. Any one who has paid attention to the subject must be aware that the real contention is how far the situation is modified by the experience afforded by those riots, how far the increase sought was for ordinary requirements, and how far for the prevention or suppression of riots. Any one who reads the letter will see that Mr. Vincent has ingeniously avoided, in a cloud of general assertions, a clear statement on this point. After asking him to state the cost, my first questions were directed to elucidate the above point. How did Mr. Vincent answer those questions ? Mr. Campbell triumphantly says "by referring me back to passages in his report," *i.e.*, in point of fact, by evasion. I could not get him to state clearly how far he wanted the increase for one purpose and how far the other. The next point on which I wanted to examine him, was as to the allegation that the increase was required in consequence of "the strength of every man in the force being overtaxed to an extent no other state department would tolerate." (Commissioner's letter.) The sole and only question I was destined to ask on this point, and the fate it met, are recorded in the minutes :—

"Q.—What is the duty that each policeman does ?

"A.—The details of the police are in my hand. I have given such details as are necessary in my report to Government. I do not think it necessary to give any details in addition to those shown in para. 18 of my report."

Mr. Mehta states that in the spirit in which his questions are received and answered it is useless for him to put further questions. "The meeting was then adjourned till Thursday, the 14th December."

Where are "the questions of minute departmental detail and discipline ?" My *sole* question received swift and short shrift. I have no hesitation in saying that it is a disingenuous invention to cover with some decent veil the jibbing of the Commissioner which it was impossible to deny. What becomes of "the arrangement made *before the close of the meeting* for the supply of details in the case of two general subjects, police distribution and the control of street traffic ?" The fact is that the statement of police distribution, was, I suppose on second thoughts, produced *by the Commissioner* suddenly and for the first time, at the next meeting of the 14th December, and that the preparation of a statement of street traffic was far from being even thought of at the meeting of the 7th, only suggested for the first time at the meeting of the 14th, by Mr. Cooper (minutes of 14th December). At the meeting of the 7th December, the curtain fell on the Commissioner's jibbing *without anything more being done.* Now let us come to Mr. Campbell's statement of what took place at the meeting of the 14th December :—"At or before the next meeting, the Commissioner of Police furnished the statements of police distribution and of street accidents which are appended to the committee's report. The whole of the meeting passed in the Commissioner's explaining to Mr. Mehta and to other members of the committee the details of these tables and other statements in his report. To no question that was asked did the Commissioner fail to return a ready and complete answer. At the close of these explanations Mr. Mehta stated he had no further question to ask." Again let us turn from romance to fact. As we were leaving at the close of the meeting of the 7th December waiting for our carriages, I had expressed my surprise to Mr. Vincent that he should not see the relevancy of my question, and that it was absurd to regard it as an attempted interference with his administration, discretion, and independence. In the week's interval that passed before the next meeting he seems to have realized that my question was not "one of minute administration detail," or of administration interference ; at that meeting he produced a tabular statement of police distribution with remarks on the back as to the hours of duty, which he also detailed orally. In the minutes, Mr. Campbell states that this statement was produced on Mr. Mehta repeating the question, "What is the duty of the police." That is not correct. Mr. Vincent produced it voluntarily of his own accord. When I congratulated him on his having thought better of his refusal, he told me that what he objected to was being treated as a witness to be cross-examined. I answered that it was the chairman's ruling which had placed him in that position. After this, *there was no examination of Mr. Vincent at all* ; and no conversation ensued, in which the members of the committee took part, on my still attempting to show by reference to the Corporation's letter of 2nd July 1892, the necessity of a proper enquiry. I should like Mr. Campbell to produce the rough minutes of this meeting taken at the time, but even the fair minutes afterwards compiled, shows that there was no examination as taken down question and answer at the previous meeting. I pointed out the questions that required investigation—(1) the difference between Col. Wilson's account of the hours of duty given in page 9 of the Corporation's letter, (2) the alleged unpopularity of the service on account of overwork, (3) the employment of policemen on escort duty for the Government of India, (4) the inequality of distribution in the different wards as shown in para. 10 of that letter, and (5) the employment of a mixed force of Native and European officers, and several other points. Will Mr. Campbell say that there was any other answer given to my plea for enquiry than that the committee were not competent to institute it, or go behind the Commissioner's facts ? Where are then "the ready and complete answers" of the much maligned poor Commissioner ? Where is it recorded that, "at the close of these explanations Mr. Mehta stated he had no further question to ask ?" Not even in Mr. Campbell's minutes ; and as a matter of fact, I did not say any such thing, as indeed there was no occasion or opportunity to do. And, lastly, what is to be said of Mr. Campbell's logic, when, in groan after groan, he says that Mr. Mehta "suggested no new source of information, put forward no fresh topic of enquiry, took no exception to the accuracy of the special information furnished, and suggested no addition to its completeness." What I did, I have shown above, as also what I was not allowed to do. After the ruling that the committee was not to make any enquiry into the facts was made was it my duty to obey it or not, however wrong ? And if I had to obey it, how was I to help in carrying out an enquiry which was not to be held ? Can Mr. Campbell understand the absurdity of asking a person to leap or fly after tying heavy weights on his legs ?

12. As to the last charge of rushing the proceedings, I need only add to what I have said above as to the calling the very next meeting the very next day after the 14th December, that Mr. Vrijbhookhandas pointed out that it was necessary to give some more time to study the tabular statement produced only that day by the Commissioner, and copies of which had not been supplied to members, and the statement of street traffic which was yet to be prepared, even though the Commissioner undertook to supply it the next morning. In spite of this protest, the meeting was convened the next day, and on that very day the Commissioner's proposals were carried by acclamation. The report was signed at a formal meeting, held on the 21st December, when minutes by Mr. Campbell and others (Mr. Douglas having sent one from Mahableshwar) were appended to it in open conclave. When I asked to see these minutes, which I had every right to do as forming part of the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Campbell *alias* Mr. Mantri refused on the ground that they had not been "read" at the meeting nor "circulated ?" Mr. Campbell says that "the draft report was sent to Mr. Mehta for his signature or for a record of dissent. Mr. Mehta returned the report without either signing it or recording any reasons for dissenting from the Committee's recommendations." Again, Mr. Campbell suppresses the facts. Under his usual *alias*, he wrote to me on 22nd December, 1893, that "I am directed to forward to you for perusal the accompanying rough copy of the report of the committee, and to inform that the fair copy of the report will be sent to you if you wish to sign it." It is not true that I returned the report without signing it, the *rough* copy sent to me is still with me. What Mr. Campbell conceals is this, that I at once wrote asking for copies of the minutes of proceedings and of the minutes appended to the report. On the 28th Mr. Campbell, I mean Mr. Mantri, wrote sending only copies of minutes of the meetings of 15th and 21st December, and refusing all others. I again wrote giving reasons why they should be supplied to me, to which I received the following reply, dated 4th January, 1894 :—"I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copies of the minutes of the first three meetings, and to state that as all the minutes made by the other members were neither read at the meeting nor circulated to the members, it is not necessary to send them to you for your perusal. I am at the same time to inform you that the report of the committee has been *already* submitted to Government and to request that you will be so good as to forward your minute for submission to Government as early as possible." Comment on this is needless, and I have already given in my previous the subsequent correspondence, showing how Mr. Campbell would neither record my protest nor submit it to Government.

13. It only remains for me now, on my side, to plead guilty to some of the heavy charges of misbehaviour and dereliction of duty brought by Mr. Campbell against me. I admit that, "though no further distant than Matheran," where I had gone under medical advise for a few days on account of indifferent health, I did not rush down at a few hours' notice, to attend the first meeting called solely for the purpose of hearing Mr. Cotton eloquently and impressively read out his minute. I also admit that I arrived ten minutes late at the second meeting, having had to attend a meeting of the Corporation at 3 o'clock. I also plead guilty to not having played in the hands of people who had made up their minds, so as to give an air of careful investigation to proceedings which had in reality done everything to suppress all honest and necessary enquiry into facts. And, lastly, I plead guilty to the heaviest and most heinous charge of all, of treating Mr. Campbell "with scant courtesy,"—*i. e.*, in Anglo-Indian phraseology, of not having bowed down with folded hands, crying *Jo hukam.*—Yours, &c.,

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

Junaghad, April 12.

THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful girls of the schools managed by the above association, took place on Saturday afternoon, in the hall of the Bai Bhicaijee Bengalee Girls' School, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit presiding. There was a large attendance of leading Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The hall was crowded before four o'clock, at which time the proceedings began, and many late arrivals were unable to obtain seats. The girls first offered a short prayer and sang an appropriate song to the accompaniment of a musical instrument. Mr. Darashaw Ruttonji Chichgur, the indefatigable honorary secretary of the association, read the annual report from which it appeared that at the end of last year the total number of girls receiving instruction in the different schools managed by the association, was 884, showing an increase of eight pupils on the previous year. The number of girls receiving education in the Fort school was 457, that of Chandanwadi and Mazagon schools being 346 and 81 respectively, but of these, about 193 girls paid a monthly fee of a rupee each, while 680 girls paid eight annas each. The income derived from the entrance as well as the monthly fees was Rs. 6,591. Eleven girls were admitted as free students. The pupils of the schools were examined in different branches of education at the end of the year, and the report of the examiner went to show that the girls had made good steady progress in all branches of learning. Training in the culinary art and religious teaching were not neglected. The training was given on the Kindergarten system, which had proved very successful. Special attention was paid to the music class and the teachers before imparting training to their pupils, received lessons in music from Mr. Pherozshah Battliwalla. The progress made by the schools was considered highly satisfactory by all the examiners. A reference was made in the report to the recent cookery examination, at which her Excellency Lady Harris was present. The financial condition of the schools was satisfactory. Last year Rs. 20,500 were subscribed by charitable Parsee ladies and gentlemen, while other donations to the amount of Rs. 13,000 were also received during the year. The total income was Rs. 46,226 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,496. In conclussion the committee deeply regretted the loss sustained by the association in the death of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee.

The children then went through a programme of exercises on the Kindergarten system, with which the assembly was very much delighted. They also went through a choice programme of recitations and songs, which were sung in an admirable manner, that did credit to the children themselves as well as to those who were responsible for their training. Mrs. Framji Dinshaw Petit then distributed the prizes, after which the chairman commented on the report in very favourable terms. He alluded to the recent changes effected in the schools in the manner of imparting education, which was done with a view to give a thorough practical training, that would be useful in after-life, without impairing the health of the pupils. A controversy was at present going on as to the cause of premature deaths amongst educated people, and the association had wisely resolved to do away with that form of education which was even in the least objectionable. The present mode of imparting instruction to the girls was borrowed from the civilised countries of Europe. The money spent on this sort of education would be more than repaid by the benefits which the girls would surely derive when they became mothers. They would learn to devote much attention to that religious and moral training which was so essential to the well-being of future generations. The evils of cramming would be altogether dispelled by the introduction of the new system of tuition. He praised the efforts of the zealous honorary secretary to maintain the popularity of the schools and to put them on an efficient footing. They were very thankful to Mr. Darashaw Chichgur, for his disinterested zeal and labour for the promotion and welfare of the schools whose interests he had so much at heart. (Applause.) In conclusion he appealed to the generous Parsees to subscribe to the funds of the schools according to their means and wished every success and prosperity to the association. (Loud applause.) A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association two races were held on Saturday afternoon. The first event started at 4-5 p.m., was open to ships' boats, and the only entres being :—

Boats.	Entered by
Goalpara's	Captain H. W. Watt
Japan's	Captain F. W. Packham.

The second race open to yachts only was started at 4-5 p.m. and the following six boats competed.

Boats.	Entered by
Melody	Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth.
Senta	Surg-Maj Boyd.
Mannikin	Capt. S. C. U. Smith.
Janetta	Lieut. F. M. Close.
Blue Bell	Mr. P. G. Missent.
Isca	Mr. M. C. Turner.

For both the races the course sailed was No. 5 in the list. From pilot schooner round the middle ground buoy round the south Troopship moorings to Pilot Schooner thrice round all marks being kept on the starboard side. The following are the handicap allowances and result of the races.

Names of Boats.	Senta.	Blue Bell.	Isca.	Mannikin.	Janetta.	Time 1st Round the Schooner.	Time 2nd Round the Schooner.	3rd Round Finished.
	M	M	M	M	M	H M S	H M S	H M S
Ships' Boats Race—Started at 4-5 p.m.								
Goalpara's boat	..	..	..	..	..	4 44 10	5 20 20	5 58 30
*Japan's boat	..	..	..	..	..	4 43 45	5 17 45	5 52 15
Yachts' Race—Started at 4-5 p.m.								
‡ Melody	1	2	4	6	7	4 27 10	4 50 18	5 13 0
Senta	..	1	3	5	6	4 30 10	4 51 20	5 21 5
Blue Bell	..	..	2	4	6	4 34 25	5 1 30	5 28 40
Isca	..	..	..	2	4	4 34 53	5 3 ...	5 30 30
Mannikin	..	..	..	..	2	4 36 15	5 5 40	5 34 50
* Janetta	..	..	..	..	..	4 31 25	4 51 30	5 18 30

* 1st Prizes. ‡ 2nd Prizes.

The wind was west north-west. All the boats were at sea at the start owing to a misaprehension of the time. The Melody, however, taking her proper place went away to the front, the others tailing off as above noted.

ON Saturday afternoon, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit who has been earnestly following in the footsteps of his worthy father, presided at a distribution of prizes to the successful pupils attending the three schools of the Parsee Girls' School Association, and gave a practical illustration of his warm interest in the cause of female education by undertaking to pay the fees of poor Parsee girls attending the schools, which the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., used to defray during his life-time. A sum of Rs. 7,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Association by the heirs and legal representatives of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee for the purpose of awarding a gold medal bearing his name. Rs. 5,000 were contributed by Mr. Bomonjee Cursetjee Setna and his brothers for opening an account in the books of the Association in the names of their deceased father and mother, and a sum of Rs. 500 was contributed to the school fund by Messrs. Eduljee Dorabjee and Bejonjee Cowasjee Jasanwalla. Rs. 193 were also contributed for the schools in small sums at the performance of funeral ceremonies. Mrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit distributed to the girls prizes of gold medals, work-boxes, books, etc. The chairman having addressed the meeting at some length, the proceedinge terminated with a vote of thanks to him for presiding, and to Mrs. Framjee Petit for distributing the prizes.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 16th April, 1894.

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PUBLISHERS: PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

THE London Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were all unchanged yesterday; and in New York the price of Bar Silver, and demand Exchange in London were unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of only £10,000 in Silver to this port.

To-day's London financial telegram still quotes Consols at par, and Indian Sterling Loan at 109; and states that £325,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver has advanced ⅛d., say to 29d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal is ⅛ cent dearer, at 63⅝ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London having advanced ⅛ cent, to 4·88⅞ dollars. The Indian Council allotted a lakh of extra Wire Transfers on Bombay at 1s. 1 11-16d., which was the higher rate obtained for the extra Transfers placed on Wednesday.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 85 per cent. at 33⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg; and Brown Rapeseed at 30⅞s. per 416 lbs., cif., shipment, this and-or next month, to Dunkirk; all the above markets being flat in tone. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 3,200,000 quarters, or 60,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 1/8d. per lb., and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions except the most distant, in which the decline was 1-32d., the extreme quotations being 4 1-64d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 5-64d. for August-September. In East Indian Cotton, "Good" Tinnevelly was 1-16d., and "Fully Good Fair" 3-16d. per lb. lower; and "Fair" Coconada declined 1/8d. per lb. The market closed quiet, all round, the day's Sales having been only 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The Manchester market was quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; spot and arrival prices being all unchanged. The day's Sales are 7,000 bales; Imports 10,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 14,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 52,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales more, at 67,000 bales. The Imports were 3,000 bales smaller, at 60,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 17,000 bales; but, as it stood yesterday, it was 161,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 61,000 bales more than in 1892. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 70,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 9,000 bales more in sight, the figures which we give below now showing, in the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, an increase of 130,000 bales compared with last year, but a decrease of 253,000 bales as against 1893, and in the case of East Indians, an increase of 46,000 bales, and a decrease of 16,000 bales, in the two positions, respectively, in the same comparison. The spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. lower than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals declined 3-32d. during the week, the ready quotations having been 3-8d. lower than at the same time last year, though higher to the extent, on the corresponding day in 1893.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York was 1-16 cent lower yesterday at 7 9-16 cents; and July Futures were 4 points down, at 7·54 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales, making the week a heavier one than last year, though lighter than in 1892, the total figures now showing an increase of 932,000 bales compared with 1893, but a falling off 1,061,000 bales as against 1892.

To-day, the spot price of Cotton in New York is unchanged; but Futures for July are three points higher, at 7·57 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 7,000 bales, going against 8,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 7,000 bales in the year before. The Cotton in sight is 6,900,000 bales compared with 6,840,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892
Week's receipts	64,000	52,000	74,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom	44,000	43,000	53,000
„ „ Continent	24,000	56,000	63,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,547,000	4,615,000	6,618,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,553,000	1,851,000	2,817,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,971,000	1,670,000	2,163,000
„ Stock in the Ports	690,000	720,000	896,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,020,000	3,890,000	4,273,000
„ „ Surats	346,000	3,000,030	3,63,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,751,000	1,590,000	1,690,000
„ London	12,000	6,000	18,000
American Afloat	60,000	90,000	90,000
East Indian „	13,000	19,000	20,000
Total	1,836,000	1,705,000	1,818,000
Price of Mid-Americans	4⅛d.	4⅛d.	3⅞d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 7-16d.	4 1-16d.	3¼d.
Difference	11-16d.	7-16d.	¼d.

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet to-day with a small business passing, only 1,000 bales in all having changed hands. Of these, Exporters have bought 200 Bengal, at Rs. 154; and 100 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 203; while the Mills have taken 500 Jalsa Ginned, at Rs. 186; and 100 each of Bhelvada, at Rs. 176; and Untni, at Rs. 178 per candy. Prices are unchanged.

The other Produce markets, as well as the Banks, and Freight, Stock and Share markets have been closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,767	bales.
Wheat	17,504	cwts.
Linseed	56,031	„
Rapeseed	28,029	„
Gingelly	2,917	„
Poppyseed	3,238	„
Groundnuts	11,161	„
Castorseed	5,233	„
Rice	20,086	„

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	100
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 7-16
Bar Silver	28⅞

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	52,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	63,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	8,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	1,751,000	„
„ „ Surats	24,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	12,000	„

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Formosa, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL, 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Khios, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 13.

The Austrian Lloyd' steamer Vindobona from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

BRINDISI, APRIL 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, (1st inst.) arrived this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 15.

German mail steamer Karlsruhe, from China, arrived last evening.

French mail steamer Eridan, from Calcutta, arrived.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

FARRANT—FLEMING—March 24, at St Thomas,' Douglas, Isle of Man, Robert Farrant, Esq. JP, of Ballamillican, Isle of Man, to Margaret widow of the late W Fleming L CSI, and L M. Dublin, Retired Asst-Surg Bombay Army, and eldest daughter of S Harris, Esq, Vicar-General of the Isle of Man.

DEATHS.

CAMERON—March 25, at Soulbury, Bucks, Captain Verney Lovett Cameron, R N, C B, D C L, aged 49.

DEARE—March 22, at Englefield Green, Margaret, widow of Charles Deare, Commander, R N, aged 82.

DYATT—March 21, at 7, Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, Capt V N Dyatt, Bombay Retired List, aged 63.

FLEMING—March 26, suddenly, at Tower House, Bromley, John Fleming, C S I, son of the late J Fleming, of Clermont, Glasgow, aged 63.

GILCHRIST—On Good Friday, at St Kilda, Sidmouth, Devon Emily Mary, wife of W G Gilchrist, M I C E, Indian Public Works Dept, and eldest daughter of the Rev J Bliss, late Rector of Manningford Bruce, Wilts.

GRANT—March 21, at Cairo, Peter Ventnor ("P V") Grant, of Shanghai.

HEYWARD—March 28, at Southsea, Staff-Commander Charles Heyward, Royal Navy, aged 47.

KEITH—March 23, at 49, Elm Park-road, SW, Patrick Keith, late of Calcutta and Algiers, aged 69.

KITSON—March 26, at Bath, Catherine, widow of Lieut-Col James Kitson, Madras Army.

MEADE—March 20, at Hyères, General Sir Richard John Meade, K C S I, C I E, H M's Indian Army, late British resident at Hyderabad, Deccan, son of the late Captain J Meade, R N. of Ionishannon, County Cork, Ireland.

MESSERVY—March 28, at 22, Great Cumberland place, W, Margaret Dyce, wife of the late E F Messervy, Talawakelle, and third daughter of the late Andrew Nicol, of Dimbula, Ceylon, aged 33.

INDORE.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—April 8, on Sunday, at Indore, C. I., the wife of F. M. Scott, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of twins (son and daughter.)

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1894

IT will be a long time before the impression made by the outspoken remarks of the Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University at this year's Convocation, respecting some of the educational problems of India, is effaced. Dr. Bhandarker's address dealt with matters of such vital importance to those Natives of India who have been privileged to reap the fruits of the Western civilization and science which are anathema maranatha to Mrs. Besant, that Mr. Justice Ranade would have been remiss had he not devoted the major portion of his speech at the adjourned annual meeting of the Graduates' Association last evening to a consideration of the two questions which were the theme of Dr. Bhandarker's Convocation Address—why do the Hindu students drop out from the race of life sooner than the Parsees, and how is it that the University training they receive is, in the main, so sterile of results? Mr. Ranade had the more justification for the channel into which his speech flowed last evening because at last year's meeting of the Association, the President dwelt on an entirely different subject confining himself, as Mr. Ranade said, to the foreign department of the activities of the Association, and high questions of State politics. Indian graduates have of late been subjected to so much severe criticism that, had he wished to do otherwise the honourable and learned Justice would have been compelled to keep criticism of others in the background and to indulge in some ethical introspection. There was about the speech no indication that Mr. Ranade shrank from the task, which he aptly described as dwelling "upon the responsibilities we have undertaken and the extent to which we have been able to satisfy the reasonable expectations of those who have a right to require us to account to them for the trust reposed in us." Enumerating the criticisms brought to bear upon Indian educational methods in numerous quarters from Lord Lansdowne to Dr Bhandarker, from the University Halls of Madras, Calcutta, and Allahabad, Mr. Justice Ranade expressed his gratitude to "all these well-meaning advisers" and proceeded—after a graceful reference to the loss of a distinguished brother Justice and a congratulatory mention of recent modifications in the University constitution—to the task before him. Mr. Ranade complained of the length, the pessimism, the discursiveness, and the inclusion of some controversial points that should have been omitted, which, he considers, characterised the learned Vice-Chancellor's speech. This is a somewhat heavy indictment and is scarcely to be reconciled with the declaration that it does not in "any way detract from the value of an exhortation which was intended to excite attention to our own shortcomings, a purpose it has most successfully achieved." After this faint praise of the speech the learned Justice proceeded to scrutinise the figures upon which the Vice-Chancellor's strictures were founded with an impartiality to be expected from a Judge of the High Court. As the effect of this summing up, the audience, by the enthusiastic cheers with which they treated the conclusions arrived at brought in a verdict of "not proven."

But in truth the reply was in many respects a heavier indictment of the higher education, its methods and results than the Vice-Chancellor's. The learned Justice spared no pains to bring to bear all available statistics. He wrote to 400 friends in the city or the mofussil, competent to form an opinion, asking two questions, namely, how far the Vice-Chancellor's observations about the heavy mortality among Hindu graduates were correct, and how far graduates cease to cultivate any love for study after they enter upon their life's career. Of the 400 gentlemen communicated with 133 replied, after convening meetings of their friends to discuss the points involved. The replies came from all parts of the Presidency, and the correspondents included men of various races and religions. From the figures supplied him Mr. Justice Ranade found that the general average of premature deaths among the graduates during the thirty years of the existence of the University had been four per cent. of Parsees, five per cent. of Guzeratis, and ten per cent. of Deccani Hindus. Analysing the figures with the subtle distinctions born of a legal training, Mr. Ranade finds that the deaths are on an ascending scale proportionate with the stiffness of the examination requisite for the attainment of the degree. These conclusions are at variance with those arrived at by the Vice-Chancellor, but an explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the figures of the two speakers are taken on a different basis. The Vice-Chancellor confined his enquiry to two classes of graduates in Arts, and even in respect of them, selected only the first 18 years of the University as the basis of his calculations. This selection was, according to his critic, doubly unfortunate, because in the earlier years of the University the Maratha graduates distinctly took the lead, and Guzeratis as also the Parsees did not figure prominently in those days. "Moreover," said the learned Justice, "the Vice-Chancellor apparently took no account of the normal differences in the health statistics, and life expectations of the several communities compared. Naturally greater havoc was made by death in the community from which most of the early graduates were drawn." The discrepancies in the conclusions of the two learned gentlemen bring to mind John Bright's saying that statistics could be made to prove anything, and also the ingenuity of a statistician who proved by figures that bed is the most dangerous place in the world, as more people die there than anywhere else. In rebutting the figures brought forward by Dr. Bhandarker Mr. Justice Ranade deprecated "imperfect generalizations not based on a wide survey of the facts," but was careful to remark that he had no desire to extenuate the faults and shortcomings of his own community. Quoting the general statistics of mortality of Parsees and Hindus between the ages of 20 and 40, the speaker declared that the general chances of life of the Parsees are not more favourable than those of the Hindus, that there are no essential or striking differences between the natural and normal conditions of life and mortality in the general population of the two communities. The excess of mortality among graduates of all classes, particularly among one class of the Hindu community, must, therefore, he said, be attributed to other causes than those to which attention was directed by the learned Vice-Chancellor.

What these causes are the speaker proceeded to define, and so far as the excess mortality amongst the Mahratta community is concerned, he unhesitatingly puts as the most operative reason the abnormal poverty of many of the students. He declared that the majority of the Mahratta Brahmins, especially from the Konkan, pass their student life both in school and college under difficulties which are imperfectly realized by those who have not been amongst them. In many cases the parents of the poor students make great sacrifices for the education of their children; in others the students have no parents to fall back upon; and manage to gain a living by working extra hours or depending on the charity of others. From a careful scrutiny into the life's history of a majority of the prematurely deceased Mahratta graduates, the speaker had found that the deaths of more than half of them could be traced directly to their having been brought up under circumstances of poverty and hardship, and subjected to an overstrain which they were not able to bear. This brought the learned Judge to the second cause of excessive mortality, which, in direct opposition to Dr. Bhandarker's views, he attributes to the severity of the University curriculum—his contention being based on the increased rate of mortality observable on the part of those passing the higher examinations. With the pardonable exaggeration of a great educationalist, Mr. Ranade said that a still worse result of overstrain than premature death was premature mental decay. The University system, this studious thinker declared, "weighs down the professors and students alike, and forces them to move round and round in a narrow groove and prepare mechanically the victims of the examination without rest and without reprieve." Whilst saying this he refused to accept Dr. Bhandarker's declaration as to the literary sterility of past students and, again giving chapter and verse, spoke of a large number of graduates (Mahrattas preponderating) who have done useful service in various departments of literary activity. The lessons derivable from these conclusions were obvious, but Mr. Ranade thought it advisable to point out to the assembled graduates where the path of duty lies; and did so in a few weighty concluding sentences. He does not believe in the theory that seems to be gaining ground in other quarters, that the poor student should sink his ambition for the benefits of higher culture. He thinks on the contrary that the higher culture should come down a little to meet the exigencies of students who are insufficiently fed and badly housed. "It has been," he said, "the Brahmins' privilege to be poor and ambitious, and it is an ambition which has stood us well and must be cherished." His proposals are for enforced bachelorship and residence in college during student days; an inclusion of physical exercise in the college work; a simplification of the course of studies; and the adoption of measures (on the basis of the University extension system at home) by which the University can "retain its elevating connection with the graduates in after life." He also favours the formation of bodies for the encouragement of authorship, and the award of distinctive titles for successful research, on the model of the French Academy. The essential points of difference between this masterly address and that of Dr. Bhandarker is that while the latter failed to discover any serious flaw in the existing University system, the former regards the system as the chief cause for the admitted premature decay of the physical and mental faculties of the students. The whole question is one of such far-reaching importance that it is well that Mr. Justice Ranade has so carefully and so moderately stated the case from the point of view of those most affected. The matter is one demanding the careful study of the University authorities with a view to seeing whether any and if so, in what direction, modifications may be effected in the existing system.

THE mixture of races in the Punjab is more varied than in any other part of the Indian Continent. As the writer of the decennial retrospect in the Administration Report graphically expresses it "the immigrant swarms which have from time to time poured into India, and the conquering armies which have from time to time invaded it, have alike crossed the plains of the five rivers, from which the Province takes its name; while its great eastern plains which part the waters that flow on the one hand into the Indian Ocean and on the other into the Bay of Bengal, have ever formed the battle-field of Northern India." These migratory swarms and conquering hordes all left their impress on the region which they traversed on their route. As the writer points out the Land of the Rivers stretches northward into the Himalayas and Thibetan Valleys; on the east it includes a portion of Hindustan, on the south it encroaches on the Rajputana desert, and beyond the Indus it is Beluchi and Pathan rather than Indian. The races which inhabit the region are as diversified as its geographical outlines. The population of the Eastern Punjab is in all respects different from that of the Western region, which is separated from it by the Salt Range. In the east the distinctions are those of caste which prevail in the rest of India, even the converts to Islam retaining the caste tradition. In the rest of the Punjab the tribe is regarded, not as a caste; restrictions on inter-marriage are based on social distinctions. Beyond the Indus are the Beluch and Pathan nations, with the tribes incorporated in the latter by proximity during a long period of time; some of these can still be identified as the descendants of Greek settlers planted in the region by Alexander. The Beluch claims to be Arab by descent; but he is more probably Turcoman. The writer gives him credit for hospitality, courage, fidelity to the plighted word, and frankness and openness of manner. He believes himself to be a Mussulman, but he does not quite understand the obligations of that faith—a fact to which perhaps may be attributed his freedom from the fanaticism which is the characteristic of the Afghan. The Beluchis sent a contingent into India under Humayan which obtained a footing in the Punjab proper, where their descendants are still to be found. The number of Beluchis in the census of 1891 show an increase of 17·3 on the number in that of ten years before. The number of Pathans has increased by rather more than twelve per cent. The Pathans are so called from their language, which is different from that of the Beluchi, who speak a dialect of Persian. Like the Beluchi, the Pathan is in his native hills a pure barbarian; when he has taken to agriculture in British territory he improves, and loses some of his wildness. Possibly, the writer is justified in saying that the Pathan is more turbulent, more treacherous, and more blood-thirsty than the Beluchi; he accords to both the praise of manly independence of character, and boldness of bearing. That the Pathan is a religious bigot no one need be concerned to deny. But that he is more treacherous and blood-thirsty than the ex-Khan of Khelat it would be difficult to believe. In the matter of manliness of deportment and bearing we should hesitate to put the Beluch on a footing of equality with his more fanatical neighbour—there is a sinister and furtive expression of countenance even in Beluch Durbarees, which is not noticeable in the Afghan. It would be impossible to imagine the Amir of Afghanistan behaving like his neighbouring potentate to his wives and ministers; or if he did, that justice would have tarried till a British detachment appeared on the scene. Nevertheless, Beluchis and the Pathans form a large and growing element in the Punjabi population: the former numbering nearly 400,000, and the latter being little short of a million. Far more important numerically, however, are the Jats, who, counting 4,600,000, represent an Indo-Scythian race, diffused throughout the country, but chiefly found the central districts. The Jat is described as the cultivator, the yeoman, the revenue payer *par excellence* of the Province, more honest, more industrious more sturdy than the man of the frontier tribes, and more independent and self-willed, though not so turbulent. The Rajputs are over a million and a-half; they re[illegible] their kindred of Rajputana save in the[illegible] where, surrounded by Mussalmans [illegible] Mussulman atmosphere, they no longer claim be of the caste of Khashatrias, but of the tri[illegible] of the Khoreish, to which the Prophet belon[illegible]ed. There are true descendants of the Kh[illegible]eish in the south-east [illegible] the Province, [illegible]scended from the Arab missionaries who co[illegible]verted the inhabitants in that region. The[illegible] are also Moghuls descendants of the co[illegible]querors of India; but there are man[illegible] claiming to be Moghuls who are really Hindu weavers, who have changed their faith. The tribes, criminal or menial, which represent the aboriginal inhabitants, also contribute to the mosaic of the very mixed but on the whole vigorous and martial population of the Land of the Five Rivers.

THE agitation for an Eight Hours Act a[illegible] home still continues, but our London correspon[illegible]dent hears there is some probability that t[illegible] qu[illegible]on will eventually be solved, without t[illegible] ne[illegible]ity of legislation, by private enterpris[illegible] The announcement of the success o[illegible] Eight Hours experiment in the Govern[illegible]ment ordnance factories, has been followed by a report upon a successful trial of the system by Messrs. Mather and Platt, the large engineering firm of Salford. Mr. William Mather, M.P., has been giving an account of his firm's twelve months' experience of the Eight-Hours day, and speaks very favourably of it. The firm employ some twelve hundred men, and the system is now to be adopted permanently throughout their entire establishment. It is found that by dispensing with work before breakfast, and only having one interval for meal-time during the day, certain economies can be introduced which compensate for a trifling increased cost in wages, while the efficiency of labour is improved. The full average of the former rate of production has been maintained with the reduced hours of labour. A German firm, manufacturing thread and lace, Messrs. Faber, of Seltowitz in Moravia, have also made a report to the Brunn Chamber of Commerce in favour of a shorter labour day. They have tried a seven-and-a-half hours' system during the slack season of the year, and are so satisfied with its results that they intend to adopt it permanently all the year round. It is noticeable that with the exception of this statement from Germany, which is, for various reasons of doubtful value, all the Eight Hours experiments have hitherto been made in mechanical trades or mining-machine shops, boiler and engine works, engineering works and coal mines. We are still without any experimental criterion as to the effect that it would have in the textile trades, and it is to be feared that, as regards spinning and weaving, owing to the speed at which spindles and looms are now run, there is no scope for the increased production in a given time which is one of the results of the Eight Hours day in the special trades in which it has been tried. Where increased efficiency of labour cannot reasonably be looked for, loss must result either to masters or work-people.

THE educational address, which Mr. Justice Ranade was to have given at the annual meeting of the Graduates' Association, on the 7th inst., was delivered last evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, the Hon'ble R. M. Sayani presiding. The learned Justice devoted the major portion of his address to a consideration of the Vice-Chancellor's recent criticism of Hindu social customs as the main cause of the premature deaths and mental breakdown of a large number of students. He enumerated the results of enquiries he made by correspondence with educationists, in all parts of the Presidency, asking how far the Vice-Chancellor's statements as to the Hindu students were correct. Giving the figures for the whole period since the University was established, he showed that the general average of early deaths was four per cent of Parsees, five per cent. of Gujeratis, and ten per cent. of Deccanis; and also that the percentage [illegible] deaths was lowest amongst those who content[illegible] themselves with the less important degrees. The[illegible] were no essential or striking differences betw[illegible] the natural and normal condition of life in the gen[illegible] population of the Parsees and the Hindus, and ther[illegible] fore the causes of higher mortality amongst the graduates of the latter community must be sought elsewhere than in the differences of social customs. He assigned as the most operative cause the [illegible] poverty of many of the Mahratta students; an[illegible] the next cause the severity of the University cour[illegible] Mr. Justice Ranade urged as remedies to the existing evils enforced celibacy and residence in college during student days, and a simplification of the course of studies; the encouragement of a modified scheme of university extension; the formation of societies for the encouragement of Mahrathi and Gujerati authorships, and the award of distinctive titles for successful research, the French Academy being taken as a model.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

LONDON, April 14.

In the House of Commons, last night, the Registration Bill was read a first time. The Bill reduces qualification of residence to three months, and abolishes the plural vote. All elections coincident are to be held on Saturdays simultaneously.

SALT PROSECUTIONS IN ORISSA.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, raised a discussion on the excessive prosecutions by the Salt Department in Orissa. Lord Reay, in reply, said that possibly there were instances of excessive zeal on the part of some officials, but that anything like the so-called Salt Hunt was contrary to the wishes and orders of Government.

RIOTS AT MESHED.

LONDON, April 15.

Advices from Meshed state that bread riots have commenced there, and that the bazaars are closed.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLT.

The Brazilian Loyalists have expelled Admiral de Mello from Rio Grande, and he, with several hundred of his followers, has surrendered in Uruguay. This ends the revolution.

THE SPANISH PILGRIMS IN ROME.

The Spanish pilgrims are beginning to arrive in Rome, and the Italian Government are taking special measures of precaution.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, April 13.

The Emperor William arrived here, to-day, on a visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

HEAVY GOLD SHIPMENTS FROM AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 13.

Upwards of four million dollars of gold have been shipped from New York to Europe, this week.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

CAIRO, April 14.

The Riaz Pacha Ministry have resigned, giving as reason that they no longer possess the confidence of the Khedive.

The Khedive after consulting Lord Cromer, summoned Nubar Pacha, who is forming a Ministry.

AN EXPOSE REGARDING THE FRENCH NAVY.

PARIS, April 15.

M. Lockroy, the President of the sub-committee of Enquiry into the state of the French Navy, has sent in his report which states that the reality as regards the condition of the Navy surpasses the forebodings about it. Disorder, he says, reigns throughout the administration, nothing is prepared for war mobilization, the stores are depleted, and the torpedo ships are unseaworthy.

M. Lockroy demands that fresh blood be introduced into the naval administration whose negligence is inexcusable.

The report of Admiral Vallon states that the ironclad Magenta is liable to capsize on the first impact, and he urges Government to suspend building ironclads.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, April 14.

The Bombay mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE BRITISH INFANTRY RELIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 13.

The British Infantry Battalions leaving India during the ensuing cold season proceed to the following stations:—1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, to Tipperary; 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, Devonport; 2nd Scottish Rifles, Parkhurst; 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Hongkong; 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, Singapore.

The Battalions coming to India move from the following stations:—1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment from Malta; 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, Malta; 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles, Portsmouth; 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, Egypt; and 1st Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, Hongkong.

AN INDIAN ENGINEER FOR AUSTRALIA.

Colonel Home, Deputy Secretary in the Public Works Department, and Inspector-General of Irrigation, will leave India on three months' leave in the autumn; and probably at the expiration of his leave he will resign the service to take over the appointment as Chief Consulting Engineer to the Government of New South Wales for irrigation at Sydney. The appointment is for five years certain, with the possible option of continuation, and the pay is fifteen hundred pounds per annum.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Colonel Saunderson, Judge Advocate-General to the Government of India, retires from the service in December.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain H. Wallis has joined the Adjutant-General's Office as Attaché.

Captain Bedingfield, King's Royal Rifle Corps, goes to Gibraltar to join the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

WARRANT OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

The Government of India have sanctioned the continuance till March 31, 1895, of the existing arrangements, under which a special allowance of Rs. 20 is granted per mensem to warrant officers in Beluchistan.

One year has been fixed as the period of duration for badges of rank and good conduct badges won by British troops in India with the khaki uniforms.

THE DIRECTOR OF HORSE-BREEDING.

The appointment of Veterinary-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hallen's successor is standing over until the Government of India has decided whether the appointment of the head of Veterinary Department is to be made a five years one. Until the decision is arrived at nothing will be done. It is expected, however, that the appointment will be made before the end of the present month.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

This morning Sir Mortimer Durand bade farewell to the Simla Volunteers, of which Corps he is in command. He urged upon them the necessity of making volunteering something more than a sham and to regard it as a real earnest duty devolving upon them as an emergency might arise at any moment.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, April, 15.

Sixteen witnesses were examined yesterday and twenty-three to-day; out of them one was a Luvana and the other a Parsa Brahmin, the rest were all Mussalmans. Their evidence was to the effect that on the evening of the tazia day at the time of the riot several of the accused were within the town of Patan.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

Unusual weather prevails in the Western Himalayas, the sky being clouded over, and rain fell in Simla and elsewhere on Friday.

THE KOHISTANIS.

No news so far has been received of any hostile action by the Kohistanis against Chilas. It is believed that no demonstration will now take place.

COLONEL GRACEY.

Colonel Gracey, Consulting Engineer to Government, Lucknow, proceeds to Simla, in connection with railway affairs of the N.-W. Provinces.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

Various complex points connected with exchange compensation are likely to come before the Governor-General in Council for final decision at an early date.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' ESTABLISHMENT.

The committee regarding Royal Engineers' Establishment is apparently to have no civil engineer among its members. A strange omission, says the *Pioneer*, as one of the points to be taken up is the unwillingness of young R. E. officers to serve in the Public Works Department.

INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The reduction made in the Indian military expenditure for the current financial year are only of a temporary character. The question of permanent reductions will engage the attention of the Government during the next few months.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

The amount for which the official liquidator is suing the officials of the defunct Himalaya Bank is seven and a quarter lakhs.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MARWARI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, April 4.

The premature death by cholera at the age of thirty-three, yesterday, of Mr. Nayansukha Kewalchand, banker and secretary to the Oswal Hilkarim Sabha has caused deep sorrow here. He possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which are so essential for a citizen. His disinterested zeal for the good of his co-religionists was conspicuous by the numerous blessings which he conferred on them by organizing the Oswal Sabha, which bestowed on him the title of Swajatikalyanechhu. His loyalty was rewarded by his being appointed a Special Magistrate. He was held in high esteem by Mr. Winter, the Collector. It is not too much to say that every one who knew him feels a sense of painful personal loss. It is difficult to realise at once all that has been lost to the cause of reform in the Marwaree community. He leaves behind him his mother, wife, two brothers and two children.

"MOROCCO BOUND," AT THE TIVOLI THEATRE.

There is scarcely any phase of modern life and thought that is not lightly and withal cleverly touched in "Morocco Bound," but most of all the laugh is turned against those two evolutions of the Victorian era, limited liability companies, and automatic machines. Mr. Carr's music is well suited to this bright and sparkling two-act comedy, and received careful treatment at the hands of Mr. Willard's Company, on Saturday evening. The production was not one whit behind what has gone before, and those playgoers who formed no part of the crowded audience on Saturday evening would do well to see the comedy to-night. The scene of the first act was the residence of Squire Higgins, at Mokeleigh Hall. The squire having come into possession of an estate, has retired from the profession of a costermonger, but although he no longer trundles the barrow he has not lost the humorous vulgarity of his past life. The part of the squire fell naturally enough to Mr. Harry Hall, who brought out of it all the fun of which it was capable, and that is saying a great deal. The squire's sons Vivian (Mr. P. Bathurst) and Dolly (Mr. E. Fearnley), having been well educated, suffer great torture by reason of their father's speech and conduct, more especially as they are in love with two aristocratic sisters, who were represented by Miss Ethel Mackay, and Miss B. Jaeson. Spoofah Bey, an impoverished adventurer (Mr. Fletcher), appears on the scene, and endeavours to make capital of the ignorance of the squire, but in this he is circumvented by the squire's brother (Josiah Higgins) who has an awkward knack of turning up just in time to prevent the retired coster from yielding to the intriguer. Spoofah Bey has a companion in his designs, the Countess de la Blague. This part suited Miss Vera Patey admirably, and we do not remember having ever seen the vivacious actress to better advantage. Undoubtedly the cleverest thing of the evening was her dance just before the close of the performance. Although there had been many encores, the audience were loud in their request for a repetition of this terpischorean feat, but this unreasonable demand was too heavy a tax upon the exhausted energies of Miss Patey, and she was compelled to bow her acknowledgments, this being the only case in which the audience asked in vain for a second edition. The scene of the second act is laid at the Grand Vizier's Court, at the palace in Morocco, which Spoofah has prevailed upon the squire, his relatives, and friends to visit, ostensibly for pleasure, but in reality to enable him to fulfil an engagement to perform with a large troupe before the Grand Vizier. The part of the sensual monarch was taken by Mr. D. Munro, who was capitally made up for it. The squire of course gets into many difficulties concerning "the customs of the country;" he at first refuses to act before the Vizier, but when it is pointed out to him that he may lose his head in consequence he thinks better of it, and so highly amuses "His Obesity" that he is decorated with the Order of the Red Morocco Boot. Mr. A. J. Lowe, as Lord Percy Pimpleton, was a finished study in the emptyheadedness of a society "chappie." Miss B. Grosvenor took the part of Lady Walkover, and amongst others in the caste deserving notice, mention may be made of Miss Lawrence, Miss Easton, and Miss Joennie. The comedy is to be repeated this evening.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA POINT TO POINT RACES.

The point to point races in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana came off on Saturday afternoon at Santa Cruz. The following are the results of the races:—

1st Race.—"Khaleena Stakes" Sweepstake of Rs. 10 for all horses. Catchweights: Australians and English, 12 st. 7lbs. Arabs and C. B's 10 st 7lbs. Distance about 2½ miles.

Mr P Fischer b w g the Lambkin, Owner	1
Mr G H Townsend b w g Merrie Andrew, Mr J C Brooks	2
Mr J H Symington bn w g Pirate, Owner	3
Mr D Lindsay bk w g Blackbird, Mr H E E Procter	0

Mr. Brooks had a fall and was slightly injured. Mr. Procter also had a fall as his saddle slipped away, but he escaped unhurt.

2nd Race.—A match between Mr. N. S. Symon's g w g Woodsnipe (Mr. E. E. Steel) and Mr. J. H. Symington's roan w g Privateer (Captain Ross). Distance: about 3 miles.

Woodsnipe won with difficulty. Through a serious error, at a very critical moment (Captain Ross) rode Privateer off the usual course, giving Woodsnipe the short cut to the winning post.

3rd Race.—"The Pony Scurry."—A sweepstake of Rs 10. For Arabs and C.B.'s 13-3 and under. Catchweights, 1 Ist. Distance: about ½ mile.

Mr E E Steel, ch a p the Baron, Owner	1
Mr G H Townsend ch a p Boomerang, Mr T W Birkett	2
Capt W C Ross, Rael, Owner	0
Mr F O Ellison ch a p Telephone, Mr H E E Procter	0
Mr Faulkner ch a p Lazy Boots	0
Lieut H Raymond g a p Gran, Owner	0
Mr P Fischer b a p Little Tich, Owner	0

The gentlemen responsible for the carrying out of the arrangement were:—

Starter, Mr. F. C. Macrae; Judge, Mr. G. K. Remington; Clerk of the Scales, Mr. F. O. Ellison; Secretary, Mr. J. H. Symington.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 30.

Owing to the Easter holidays, and probably in a smaller degree to the natural reaction from the excitement of the previous few weeks, politics have been quiet since I last wrote, and even no tremendous amount of interest has been aroused by the series of by-elections that have been decided during the past few days. The general effect of the four contests already decided—Leith, Hawick, Berwickshire, and Montgomeryshire—is to leave matters pretty much as they were before Mr. Gladstone retired and Lord Rosebery became his successor. The fact, that Mr. Munro Ferguson's majority was five hundred below that of 1892 is discounted by the increase from three hundred and sixty-five to six hundred and forty-seven of the majority by which the new Solicitor-General for Scotland, Mr. T. Shaw, has retained his seat. In Berwickshire, where young Mr. Tennant, brother of the lady to whom the Home Secretary is shortly to be married, has been fighting the Liberal cause, the Ministerialists have really done better than they could have expected. We were told by Lord and Lady Tweedmouth that if Mr. Tennant was defeated by Mr. Arthur Balfour's gallant namesake and relative their hearts would break. The world is spared that calamity. Things were not so bad as the new peer and his lady seemed to think. Mr. Tennant had a majority of less than two hundred below that obtained by so powerful a candidate as the former member. Lord Tweedmouth is a strong party man; but I suppose he is human, and glad, as I have no doubt he is, that his heart is not to be broken. He might possibly have been better pleased if Mr. Tennant's victory had not been quite so pronounced. The victorious candidate was in one respect very fortunate. Mr. Shaw came off so triumphantly, mainly because a prophet has honour in his own country when that country happens to be Scotland, and Mr. Tennant probably is indebted for a great many votes to the fact that Mr. Asquith who went down to the constituency to speak, is a Scotch member, or rather a member for a Scotch constituency, for, as he has had occasion to lament more than once, it was his misfortune to be born South of the Tweed. In Montgomeryshire, the Liberals have had their majority reduced from 815 to 225, but Mr. Owen was without the prestige of the ex-member, and his opponent, Mr. Wynn, was the best candidate the Conservatives could select. The Wisbech contest, which has yet to be settled, attracts the most attention, and it will be an unpleasant check for the new Prime Minister if Mr. Brand should be rejected. Politics apart, it would be hard upon Mr. Brand if he should be defeated. Something may possibly be said for requiring Cabinet Ministers to seek re-election on their appointment. They at any rate are responsible for the policy of the Government in power. But it is senseless and ungracious to oppose men like Mr. Munro Ferguson, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Brand, who have no more to do with the policy of their party than has your "ramosee." Why the two sides do not come to an arrangement to do away with the present system I cannot say. I have said that politics are quiet. That is certainly the case in this portion of the United Kingdom; but across St. George's Channel the Irish party have been quite gratuitously, as Lord Rosebery doubtless thinks, giving their friends "the enemy" an opportunity to blaspheme. The annual meeting of the shareholders of the *Freeman's Journal* Company has lasted three days, and reads more like a chapter out of the record of certain memorable proceedings in Committee Room No. 15 than the report of what ought to have been a simple business gathering. That Mr. John Dillon, M.P., that "melancholy humbug," as Mr. Redmond has been styling him, should show more emotion than the circumstances required, and that Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., should give those who differed from him a piece of his mind, was to be expected; but matters must have been at fever heat when so eminently respectable, not to say sedate, a gentleman as Mr. William Murphy, ex-M.P., as different from the typical Irishman as can be imagined, described the article published in the *Freeman*, under the direction of the Dillonite section as "hogwash." The immediate result of the fight between the rival factions is that both Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy have been displaced as directors; and that the schism in the Anti-Parnellite Party has been apparently increased. This is not the only squabble of the kind. The Unionist press are making merry over a correspondence that has passed between Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Vesey Knox, M.P., relative to the contributions of the latter to a Cork newspaper, of which he is the London correspondent. When a gentleman of Mr. Knox's origin and breeding writes that Mr. O'Brien prefers "to sneak off" and uses other uncomplimentary language to one of his colleagues, we see how demoralizing is the atmosphere of St. Stephen's. Mr. Sexton, M.P., who presided at the *Freeman* meeting, asked whether "all sense of public responsibility had departed from their minds," and whether "they were sensible of the effect of a continuance of such scenes on interests which ought to be dear to the country." That is probably what Lord Rosebery is asking to-day.

There seems to be a fatality attaching to distinguished African and Eastern travellers, several of whom have lately been removed with tragic suddenness, after safely passing through the perils attending the exploration of regions comparatively unknown. It is not so long since Sir Gerald Portal's sudden death, while on his way home from his Uganda Mission, caused widespread regret, and this week Commander Lovett-Cameron has been killed by an accident while hunting—not in the wilds of Africa, or in pursuit of "big game" in Central Asia—but near his own home at Leighton Buzzard. He had been out with Lord Rothschild's staghounds on Monday, and his horse returned to its stable riderless. Search was made for Captain Cameron, and he was found lying unconscious about half-a-mile from the house. He had evidently been thrown upon his head, and died from concussion of the brain about an hour after his removal home. Captain Cameron, it will be remembered, was sent out in 1872 in charge of the East Coast Expedition in search of Livingstone. While the expedition was *en route* to Ujiji, Dr. Livingstone died, and Cameron obtained his body, and sent it home to England. Cameron then determined to cross the entire African Continent, and was the first Englishman to do so, performing a remarkable journey of 5,000 miles on foot. Captain Cameron would be well known in India. In 1878 he travelled through Asia Minor and Persia to India, to report upon the feasibility of a railroad from the Mediterranean Sea to India without following the Euphrates valley route. More recently he was associated with the late Sir Richard Burton in explorations of the African West Coast Hinterland. He has written numerous books describing his travels. Mrs. Lovett-Cameron, his widow, is also an authoress, having written several popular novels. Captain Cameron who retired three years ago from the Naval service, was only in his fiftieth year.

Mr. Mundella, the President of the Board of Trade, last evening introduced the new Government Bill for instituting Conciliation Boards in labour disputes. The Bill follows to some extent the lines of the measure of last year, which was introduced and withdrawn; but some additions suggested by the result of the coal strike conciliation have been made. The Board of Trade is empowered to institute an enquiry into any dispute that may arise, and to invite the parties to a conference. Where an actual dead-lock between capital and labour exists in any industry the Board of Trade may take the initiative in instituting a conciliation board, and when such a board cannot settle the difference, it is to be referred to two or more arbitrators, one of which will be selected by the Board of Trade. The Bill also provides machinery for assisting in the establishment of permanent boards of conciliation; but it does not include any powers for making the decisions of these bodies, or of arbitrators, binding on the parties to the dispute. This as pointed out by several in the short discussion which followed the motion for the first reading of the Bill, is the weak point of the measure. It is merely a Bill to call boards of conciliation into existence and assist in their organisation. The desirability of such boards for composing the differences between capital and labour is generally conceded by men of all parties, and the figures quoted by Mr. Mundella demonstrate their necessity. During last year the Labour Department of the Board of Trade recorded 638 strikes or lock-outs, involving more than 600,000 persons, besides those indirectly affected. The workmen were successful in 110 of these disputes, involving 140,000 persons; they were wholly unsuccessful in 186, involving 70,000 persons. It is to be feared that if conciliation boards, when set up, have no means of enforcing their decisions, they would be inoperative where feeling between the two sides ran high.

The Easter holidays have brought business almost to a stand still for a few days. The weather during the day-time has been bright and warm, a brilliant sun having favoured the holiday-makers but the nights have been cold and frosty. The railway, tramway, and steamship companies have derived full benefit from the fine weather, and the holiday traffic has been on some lines considerably in excess of that of previous Easters. Notwithstanding the usual derangement induced by a holiday season, however brief, there is a firm tone in commercial circles. The Stock Exchange settlement this week has retarded operations, but there is an upward movement in first class securities, and even silver has shown a moderate recovery. Lancashire spinners and weavers are still fully employed, and some of them talk of a further revival, but trade is hampered by the prospect of labour disputes that are in process of incubation in certain branches of the cotton industry. Uncertainty regarding the intentions of the Indian Government as to the taxation of cotton imports also still prevails, and naturally has a disturbing effect on the Eastern markets.

Mr. Naoroji has once more recast the "omnibus" motion that he is thirsting to submit to the consideration of the House of Commons. As the resolution now stands it reads as follows:—"That in the opinion of this House it is indispensable that a full and impartial inquiry should take place into the condition and requirements of the Indian people, the possibility of economies in the charges on them, into the revenue system of India, and into the financial relations between India and the United Kingdom." It will be observed that the revised motion makes no direct reference to the question of the new tariff and the favour shown to Lancashire, but the honorable member tells me this will not prevent him from adverting to the subject in his speech. He has drawn fourth place for Tuesday next, but even should the Government not continue to appropriate the whole time of the House, there is not much chance of a motion so low down in the list being reached and discussed. But Mr. Naoroji, like the other members who are so anxious to unburden their souls with reference to the financial condition of India, will get an opportunity when Sir William Harcourt in fulfilment of his promise is able to set apart a special day for the purpose. Talking of the cotton duties, it is satisfactory to find that Mr. Samuel Laing's excellent letter condemning the policy of the Government has attracted no small amount of attention here, and that it seems to have opened the eyes of some person who thought the matter was one simply of Free Trader *vs.* Protection. Mr. William Fowler, for example, is a Cobdenite whose orthodoxy cannot be disputed, and he thoroughly endorses what the *Times'* writer on Indian affairs calls Mr. Laing's noble appeal to honour and patriotism. Mr. Fowler, who, as your readers are aware, is a gentleman of considerable standing in Lombard-street, and a former member of Parliament makes one good point. He reminds us that when he objected to the mints being closed he was met with the argument that such a measure might help India and that this was the main consideration: "If that be a sound principle," he says, "it must apply when it is proposed to impose a duty which appears to be approved by all India, but is opposed on behalf of English interests, which are thought, by some to be in danger from Indian competition." I understand that the new Secretary of State, Mr. H. H. Fowler, is devoting himself with characteristic assiduity to the currency situation, rightly thinking that this, if not the most important of all the problems that await solution in India, is certainly the most urgent. Accordingly, every moment of his time that is not taken up in other pressing matters is given to the study of the financial aspects of our rule in the East. It is too soon yet to judge, but I am told that the earliest impressions he has created among those officially brought into contact with him in his new sphere of duty are not unfavourable.

Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I., whose report on the moral and material progress of India was laid before Parliament last week, leaves for Bombay on the 18th of May. The fact that the report is a review of the ten years' administration by one who has had an actual share in much of the work, and not a mere compilation by some one who has no personal knowledge of India, will probably make this well known blue-book additionally acceptable to politicians and publicists. From what I can learn—we shall have to wait for some days for the report itself—Mr. Baines, while he has not written in an optimistic manner, gives credit for a good fight against tremendous obstacles.

I have referred above to the fatal accident to Commander Cameron. The death-roll this week also includes among other notable names that of Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Owen, whose loss, I am sure, will be regretted by many in India. Throughout his long connection with the South Kensington Museum, Sir Philip availed himself completely of the many opportunities he had of showing his interest in and zeal for the welfare of our Eastern Empire. Of his organizing ability I need say nothing, for that is admitted even by his enemies, for such a successful man necessarily had detractors. The qualities, however, that most endeared him to his friends, and secured for him such a large share of popularity, was his kindness of heart. This was displayed in various ways, and he was as ready to help the most humble student at South Kensington as he was to assist the highest in the land. Some time ago I prepared your readers for the sad event. His life was despaired of several months since, and he has lingered longer than his bereaved relatives could have hoped for. The last time I saw him in public was on the occasion of the farewell dinner given to Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E. Sir Philip presided, and proposed the toast of the evening in a characteristically sympathetic speech. Mr. John Fleming's death, which has caused sincere regret to so many old Bombayites, was sudden, and occurred on Easter Monday, at Tower House, Bromley. Mr. Fleming was in his sixty-fourth year. The death of Lord Hannen, one of the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and late Judge of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, which occurred yesterday, is noteworthy, mainly for the fact that it removes from the Judicial Bench the Judge who presided in 1888-89, over the celebrated Parnell Commission, appointed to deal with the *Times* "charges and allegations" against the Irish Members. It was before this Commission that the notorious Pigott forgeries were unearthed, when Sir Charles Russell, the present Attorney-General, so distinguished himself. Lord Hannen was also a Member of the Behring Sea Fisheries Arbitration Commission. He had acted as counsel in several *cause celebres*, among others in the prosecution of the so-called Manchester Martyrs during the Fenian Agitation. As a judge he was regarded as dispassionate and painstaking, and he had a wide acquaintance with international law. He was a good conversationalist, but not a man of many words on the Bench. He died aged seventy-three, his illness having, it is said, been a result of nervous prostration caused by overwork.

Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, in an interview reported to-day, speaks hopefully with regard to the settlement of the Behring Sea Question:—"The negotiations," said his Excellency, "now proceeding at Washington between Mr. Gresham, the Secretary of State, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, are progressing in the most satisfactory manner. Perfect concurrence exists between the two Governments as to the plan and method of enforcing the award of the Paris Arbitration Tribunal, and no difficulty whatever need be apprehended." The Bill introduced by the Attorney-General in the Commons will provide for carrying into effect the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris in the Behring Sea dispute, constituted under treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Any violation of the terms of the award will be made a punishable offence.

The following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. Thomas Hawksley, £102,093; Mr. William Henry Rawson, £79,103.

THE HON'BLE MR. R. G. OXENHAM.

In our last issue we reported the proceedings of a meeting of the students of the Elphinstone College, held in the hall of the College Buildings, for the purpose of presenting a valedictory address to their worthy Principal, the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, who retires on a well-earned pension after thirty-one years' service in the Educational Department, and proceeds home with Mrs. Oxenham by the mail steamer at the end of this week. Professor Oxenham who completes his fifty-sixth year to-morrow, is yet in the vigour of a ripe manhood; and his friends trust that there are many years of a useful life before him at home. Professor Oxenham is, we believe, the only instance of an officer of the the Educational Department in this Presidency being honoured with a seat on the Legislative Council; and the honour, in the opinion of those who ought to know, was richly deserved. His services as a member of the Syndicate of the Bombay University for many years, and latterly as Dean of the Faculty of Arts, have been invaluable in the promotion of University reform. He represents the University on the Municipal Corporation, and has been a member of the Municipal Standing Committee, and Chairman of the Joint Schools Committee. As Principal of the Deccan College, he did what he could to encourage the students in manly exercises, in rowing, cricket, and lawn-tennis, himself even playing with them; and by Mrs. Oxenham and other ladies coming to play on the lawn-tennis courts, they developed a considerable enthusiasm among the students, which is most useful in a community, chiefly consisting of Brahmins, with no natural and traditional inclination to remember that physical as well as intellectual training has a real value in life. Professor Oxenham has always been a stern advocate of physical training as specially valuable in India, where the average student neglects all forms of athletic sport, or used to neglect them until quite recently. As honorary secretary of the Poona Gymkhana for, we believe some fifteen years, he was interested in promoting the various sports of the station; and he succeeded in inspiring the students of the Deccan College with a taste for manly exercises. Since Professor Oxenham's transfer to Bombay, he and Mrs. Oxenham have evinced the same earnest desire for the physical as well as mental training of the students of the Elphinstone College. The Elphinstone College Union, and the the College Gymkhana and Reading Room—as the students acknowledged in their parting address the other day—have found in Professor Oxenham their best friend, and his *regime* had been distinguished as much by the attention he paid to the physical as well as to the intellectual training of the students; and the gymkhana, it was admitted, would never have been what it is but for the warm interest taken in it not only by the Professor, but also by Mrs. Oxenham, who often joined the students, to their great delight, in playing tennis with them, thus practically encouraging them to take more kindly to physical exercise.

After graduating as Master of Arts at Oxford, Mr. Oxenham read law in London; but came out to India on the offer of a Professorship in the Poona College as it was then named, and joined the service as Professor of English Literature on the 9th September, 1863. The appointment was made, it was understood, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, to whom the then Secretary of State had applied. Poona College was then a very small institution, and the classes were held in the Vishram Baug, an old palace of the Peishwas. The mode of going to their work then adopted by the Professors was to engage a palki as a conveyance, now quite obsolete for Europeans except among some solicitors of the High Court. About a year after his arrival, Professor Oxenham was transferred to Bombay as acting Professor of English Literature, reverting in March 1866 to his substantive appointment as Professor of English Literature, Deccan College, to which the name of the Poona College was subsequently changed. In February 1868, he was appointed to act as Principal of the Deccan College; and on reverting to his substantive appointment in August 1868, proceeded on leave to Europe without pay. He returned to this country and resumed charge of his duties at Poona in November 1869. From July 1870 to April 1871 Professor Oxenham acted as Principal of the Elphinstone College in Bombay, and after reverting to his substantive post, enjoyed a furlough to Europe for two years, from May 1872 to May 1874. On his return to this country, he was appointed acting Principal and acting Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Elphinstone College at Bombay. Towards the end of the same year, he was appointed Principal and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Deccan College, but acted as Principal in the College at Bombay till March 1876. In 1877 Professor Oxenham was nominated to represent Bombay on a committee appointed by the Government of India to consider the possibility or advisability of introducing some uniform series of text-books in the Government schools and colleges. The committee sat at Simla for about two months, but the very great variety of conditions prevailing in different provinces was found to be practically an insuperable objection to any uniform series being recommended. The committee, however, containing representatives of the educational departments of all presidencies and provinces, afforded opportunities for the interchange of opinion and information not usually available. On returning to Bombay from Simla, Professor Oxenham had a year's furlough to Europe from May 1878 to May 1879; and on his return resumed charge of the duties of acting Principal and Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College. In February 1881, we find him again in his substantive post of Principal of the Deccan College at Poona, the duties of which he continued to discharge till November 1889 with the exception of the time during which he went on leave and furlough. Having again acted for a short time as Principal of the Elphinstone College, he reverted in April 1890 to his substantive appointment as Principal of the Deccan College. In December of that year, Mr. Oxenham was appointed Principal of the Elphinstone College at Bombay in succession to Principal Wordsworth, and has ever since continued to discharge the duties of this office in a manner which has merited commendation. From 1st June, 1891, in addition to the duties of Principal, Mr. Oxenham had been discharging the duties of Professor of English Literature in the College. In May and in June 1893 he was in charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction at Bombay. In the latter month he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council. Mr. and Mrs. Oxenham have been conspicuous figures in the social life of the city during the last four years; and their departure from Bombay will be felt as a loss among a wide circle of friends.

GURKHAS AND BOMBAY TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Quoth the *Pioneer*:—"It is not of course advisable to keep Gurkhas in the plains during the hot weather and rains, but the 9th must make the best of their lot in Lucknow. *In case of severe sickness detachments could be moved up to Lansdowne*, and put under canvas there; *but it is hoped that the sepoys will stand the climate fairly well*. Fortunately they are housed in comfortable barracks." The italics are my own.

I wonder what the *Pioneer* would have said if the Gurkhas had been Bombay troops. It may confidently be assumed that we should have been treated to a disquisition on the worthlessness of the Bombay sepoy, and the folly of keeping up troops who could only be relied on to stand a climate suited to their delicate constitutions. No doubt there would also have been a recommendation that some Bombay regiments might with advantage be disbanded to make way for Northern troops, who could go anywhere, and do anything.

Of course, I don't agree with the *Pioneer* that the Gurkhas are very much to be pitied—poor things!—but I extract the above quotation as an interesting specimen of the views of the *Pioneer*, which claims to speak with authority on questions concerning the native army.—Yours, &c.,

NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th March 1894 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1893 of 557,603 maunds and Rs. 67,521 in the earnings.

THE BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Graduates' Association was held yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. A large number of native gentlemen were present on the occasion, and the hall was crowded in spite of the sultry weather. Among those present were: The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. P. Peterson, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Dinshah Edulji Wacha, Daji Abaji Khare, Darashah R. Chichgur, Kharshedji Rustomji Kama, Pestonji Maneckji Kanga, Dr. Muncherji D. Colah, Dr. Bhalchandra Bhatawadekar, Dr. Kaikhosro N. Bahadurji, Messrs. Jamietram Nanabhai Haridas, Furdunji Maneckji Kanga, K. K. Suntook, Gunesham Nilkunth, Dr. DeMonte, Dr Dady Guzdar, Messrs. Shapurshah H. Hodivalla, N. V. Gokhale, Dr. Jan Mahomed Ismael, Mr. Kaikhosro Hormusji Alpaiwalla, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. Govardhandass Tripathi, Mr. Motilal Mongatlal Munshi, Dr. Shamrao Vithal, Mr. Dikshit, Dr. Chowksi, &c.

The president formally introduced the lecturer to the audience.

RECENT CRITICISMS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade then said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—This time last year your worthy President discussed the aims and purposes of the Graduates' Association in what may conveniently be regarded as the foreign department of its activities, in which it was brought in contact with the Secretaries to Government and high questions of State politics. Our lines this year have fallen upon more quiet times, and I propose chiefly to dwell upon the home department of our existence as a corporate body, upon the responsibilities we have undertaken, and the extent to which we have been able to satisfy the reasonable expectations of those who have a right to require us to account to them for the trust reposed in us. There is a tendency in some quarters to regard associations such as these as being disposed to be over-critical in finding the faults and shortcomings of the powers that be, and in being blind to their own weaknesses and failures. We have been told by a high authority that a new spirit of unrest and insubordination is abroad, and that foreign wine is being poured into our old vessels, filling the heads with maddening fumes, and endangering our mental stability and moral sanitation. This view of the late Viceroy of India has been echoed in the University halls of Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad. Complaint has been made of the exclusively literary character of our studies, which result in turning out men unfit and inapt for the practical work of earning their own bread, and swelling the ranks of the unemployed who are supposed to be no less a danger here than in London or Chicago. A friendly voice from Sind laments that our schools and colleges are singularly wanting in the variety and interests of the public school and university life of England. An eloquent Archdeacon of this diocese warns us that we misconstrue the essential conditions of liberty when we seek to divorce it from obedience to law. Rev. Dr. Miller also thinks that we are lacking in decision of character, because we do not bend our neck to the discipline of strict obedience in our early days. Our own learned Vice-Chancellor asks us not to be led away by the catch-words of European politics, lest in our too eager pursuit of phantoms, we might neglect the more solid underground work of developing our character on the broad foundations of ethical introspection, and a severe spirit of self-condemnation. We have every reason to be grateful to all these well-meaning advisers, and in deference to them we shall, on this occasion eschew politics altogether, and examine for ourselves the secrets of our own internal life, noticing as we go the rocks ahead, as also the beacons of hope that may cheer us on the way.

THE LOSSES AND GAINS OF THE YEAR.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the main question, let us briefly count our losses and gains during the past twelve months. We have lost some of our best men of light and leading. One of them typified all that was most noble in our past, and the most hopeful in our future, one who, by his gentleness and culture, secured for himself a place as prophet and guide in our own community, and inspired equal confidence in the hearts of his European associates. The other was a finished product of the combination of Western energy and Eastern thought, and lived, worked, and suffered with a noble-ness all his own. As long as our own society produces such characters as those I have referred to, we need not despair of the situation, for they indicate that the new seed is not altogether thrown away on barren ground. As regards our gains they have been considerable. The University Constitution has been modified so as to allow two vacancies to be filled up each year in the body of the Senate by the graduate-electors. The Legislative Councils also have been enlarged in such a way as to secure admission of elected representatives from Guzerat, Bombay, and the Carnatic, and distinguished graduates have been elected by large public constituencies in the local Council, and your worthy President has had the honour of being elected for a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council. (Applause.) The University has also been fortunate in having secured a second native Vice-Chancellor to succeed the late lamented Mr. Justice Telang. (Applause.) You will thus see that while our losses have been considerable, our gains have on the whole been of a kind to encourage us in our work.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S RECENT ADDRESS.

The most notable event of the year, so far as the graduates of this University are concerned, was the address the first of its kind, given by the learned Dr. Bhandarkar, in his capacity as Vice-Chancellor of this University. That address, notwithstanding its length and the discursive character, is so permeated with the genuine earnestness of its author, that it has made a deep impression all over the country. It has been the subject of thoughtful consideration among all those who take interest in the cause of native education. There is no doubt an undertone of pessimism and self-condemnation running through the whole address to which exception might be taken in many quarters, and it may be said that some of the controversial points noticed in it might well have been omitted as being unsuited to the place and occasion. (Cheers.) I do not think, however, that these features in any way detract from the value of the exhortation which was intended to excite attention to our own shortcomings, and this purpose it has most successfully achieved. In response to a general feeling, I placed myself in communication with friends here and in the mofussil, and I am glad to be able to state that out of some 400 friends to whom letters were addressed, about one-third or 140 sent replies to the two questions put to them, viz., (1) how far the Vice-Chancellor's observations about the heavy mortality among Hindu graduates were correct and, (2) what to my mind is a more serious question, how far graduates ceased to cultivate any love for study after they entered upon their life's career. To my mind the practical importance of these points overshadows all other considerations. The premature deaths of young men, so well endowed and trained, is a national calamity, and the premature mental exhaustion of those who remain behind, furnishes, if possible, a still greater cause of anxiety. The Vice-Chancellor stated that the premature mortality amongst the Hindus was disproportionately larger, being forty-four and twenty-two per cent. as against 16½ and 9¼ among the Parsees, and he attributed this difference to bad social customs, sedentary habits, poverty of food, and not to the strain of studies due to the system of university examinations to which these deaths are popularly ascribed. (Cheers). He also found fault with the languid interest taken by the graduates in the prosecution of any favourite branch of study in after-life, and their distaste for literary work. These were serious blots and flaws in our armour, and coming from such an authority they challenge attention. The method pursued by him admitted of mistakes being made because, to all appearances, he chiefly relied upon his impressions and those of a few personal friends.

INDEPENDENT STATISTICS.

As it was necessary that these points should be more carefully scrutinised, I deemed it proper not to trust to one's own impressions, which naturally accorded with those of the Vice-Chancellor. The 140 friends, who have turned their attention to this subject at my invitation, held meetings in their own several places at Godhra, Baroda, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bhownuggur, Ahmedabad, Indore, Belgaum, Amraoti, Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Karachi, Junagadh, Dhulia, Hoshungabad, Dharwar, Gwalior, Ujein, Shikarpur, and communicated their joint or several opinions, accompanied with full detailed statements. These statements were summarised by me here, and checked by local knowledge, and by reference to official reports, such as the University calendars, and the reports on the native press and publications. Among my correspondents there are all classes of men, Gujratis and Deccani Hindus and Parsees, and all shades of opinion were fully represented. As the Mahomedans, and Christians, Jews and Sindhis form very small minorities of the graduate group, they were excluded from consideration here, as no fair comparisons can be made where the initial base numbers are so small. The remarks which follow represent the substance of the

views elicited from competent persons who are deeply interested in a right understanding of the exact situation. Taking all the graduates up to the close of 1893 and excluding last year's graduates who took their degree in January 1894, we have a total of 2,198 graduates in all. Out of this number 105 are M.A.s; 1,328 B.A.s, 32 B. Sc.s; 5 M.D.s, 424 L.M.S.s; 1 M.C.E.; and 303 L.C.E.s; and out of the 1,433 B.A.s and M.A.s 356 are LL. B.s.

NUMBER OF THE GRADUATES.

47 per cent. of the total are Deccani Hindus; 25 per cent. Parsees; 17 per cent. Guzerati Hindus; 6 per cent. Christians; Mahomedans less than 2 per cent.; and Sindhis slightly over 2 per cent. Excluding Christians and Jews, Mahomedans and Sindhis, we have 99 M.A.s; 1231 B.A.s, 28 B.Sc.s; 5 M. D.s; 330 L.M.S.s; 278 L.C.E.s; and there are 330 LL.B.s belonging to the first two classes. The following statements will show the relative proportion of Guzerati Hindus, Parsees, and Marathi Hindus in the case of each degree.

	Marathi	Guzerati.	Parsees.	Total.
M. A.s	46	13	40	99
B. A.s	718	249	261	1231
B. Sc.s	10	9	9	28
M. D.s	3	...	2	5
L. M. S.s	86	50	194	330
M. C. E.	1	...	..	1
L. C. Es	180	51	47	330
LL. B.s	190	71	69	339

It will be seen from these figures that the Parsees show a preponderance in the Faculty of Medicine, the Deccanis show larger proportions in the Law and Engineering Faculties, as also in the Arts Faculty, so far as the B. A. degree is concerned, but the Parsees rank very high in the M.A. degree, far above their proportion in the B.A. degree. Taking all the 1,972 graduates together, about 102 Marathi graduates, 18 Guzerati graduates, and 21 Parsee graduates (in all 141) belonging to all Faculties have died prematurely. The proportion of deaths upon the total number of graduates is 7 per cent. The following statement shows approximately the ascertained number of premature deaths among the Marathi, Guzerati, and Parsee graduates in all Faculties.

	Marathi.		Gujarati.		Parsi.		Total.	Deaths.
	Total.	Deaths.	Total.	Deaths.	Total.	Deaths.		
B A.s	718	67 (9½)	249	13 (5½)	264	8 (3)	1231	88 (7)
M A.s	46	11 (21)	13	..	40	5 (12½)	99	16 (16)
L M S.s	86	16 (19)	50	4 (8)	194	5 (2½)	330	25 (7½)
M D.s	3	1	..	..	2	..	5	1
M C E.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
L C E.s	180	7 (4)	51	1 (2)	47	3 (6½)	278	11 (4)
B Sc.s	10	..	9	..	9	...	28	..
Total..	1044	102(10)	372	18 (5)	556	21 (4)	1972	141 (7)
L L. Bs.	190	17 (8½)	71	4 (5½)	69	5 (7)	330	23 (8)

THE LESSON TO BE GAINED FROM THESE STATISTICS.

It may reasonably be urged that the statistical method is not adapted to such an inquiry, but though the conclusions based on statistics are not absolutely to be trusted, their comparative value cannot be denied. The statement given above suggests the following inferences:—(1) The lowest percentage of death occurred amongst the L. C. E.s taking all the classes together. Next to them, the lowest death percentage is amongst those who contented themselves with the simple B. A. degree, (7 per cent), which is also the average for the graduates in all the Faculties. The L.M.S. graduates come next with 7½ per cent. The LL.B.s have 8 per cent. deaths, and the highest death-rate is shown by the M.A.s being 16 per cent. The highest of all is amongst the M.A. LL.B.s, *viz.*, 9 out of 24 or nearly 33 per cent. (2) Of the three communities under consideration, namely, Marathas, Guzeratis, and the Parsees, the Gujeratis show the least unfavourable results under most heads. Not a single Guzarati M.A. has died (applause); while the Parsee deaths are 12½ per cent. and the Deccanis 21 per cent. Similarly, the proportion of deaths is the smallest in the Guzerati L.C.E.s and is highest amongst the Parsees. The Guzerati LL.B.s also show the smallest percentage of deaths 5½ per cent., while it is 7 per cent. amongst the Parsees; and 8½ amongst the Deccanis. (3) The general average is 4 per cent. for the Parsees, 5 per cent. for the Guzeratis, and 10 per cent. for the Deccanis. This average rate is reproduced in the B.A. deaths which are respectively 3, 5, and 9½ per cent. among the Parsees, Guzeratis, and the Deccanis respectively. The general rate for the Parsees is lowered by the very large number of Parsee graduates, and the low percentage of deaths, is in the Medical Faculty. If this Faculty were excluded, the Guzeratis on the whole show the most favourable results under all heads. (Laughter.) (4) The Mahratta community shows the worst percentages under all heads. The deaths in the Medical Faculty are 19 per cent.; in the M. A.s they are 24 per cent., among the simple B. A.s they are 9 per cent., in the LL.B.s 8½ per cent., and their general average is 10 per cent. (5) The fact that the studies for the M. A., degree press peculiarly hard upon the graduates, especially the study of Sanskrit, is shown by the remarkable coincidence, if it can be so called, that out of 15 Bhagawandas scholars as many as 10 have died. During the last ten years, this scholarship has not been awarded in seven years, and no candidate appeared in the remaining three years. This is a result which surely ought to arrest the attention of the University. (6) The same conclusion is confirmed by the higher rate of death in the M. A.s than in the B. A.s, and the still higher mortality among the M. A., LL.B.s than among the B. A.s LL. B.s. These conclusions, it will be seen, do not in many respects agree with those which the learned Vice-Chancellor laid down in his address (cheers.) when he compared the different mortality rates of the B.A., and M.A. graduates among the Mahratta, Parsee, and Guzerati communities, and ascribed the difference to the fact that the Parsees possessed certain advantages not enjoyed by the Hindus.

DR. BHANDARKAR'S CONCLUSIONS DISPUTED.

According to the Vice-Chancellor, the difference in mortality was due to the prevalence of certain social customs among the Hindus, which did not obtain amongst the Parsees, and to the lazy and bad habits of the Hindu graduates. In the Vice-Chancellor's opinion, the element of poverty had some, though not a great, place in these results, and he was of opinion that they were not due to any overstrain of studies and examinations. It was very unfortunate that the Vice-Chancellor should have confined his enquiry to only two classes of graduates in Arts, and even in respect of them, selected the first eighteen years of the University as the basis of his calculations. This selection was doubly unfortunate, because in the earlier years of the University, the Maratha graduates distinctly took the lead, and the Guzeratis as also the Parsees did not figure prominently in those days. Moreover, the Vice-Chancellor apparently took no account of the normal differences in the health statistics, and life expectations of the several communities compared. Naturally greater havoc was made by death in the community from which most of the early graduates were drawn. Far be it from me to under-rate the essential differences betwen the several communities, and I should be sorry to be regarded as in any way extenuating the faults and the shortcomings of the community to which I belong. None is more fully alive than myself of the supreme importance of the social factor, and the necessity of reform in our domestic arrangements. At the same time no useful purpose is served by imperfect generalizations not based on a wide survey of facts. (Cheers.) It is admitted that in regard to the social habits, the improvement noticeable in the Parsees is comparatively of a recent date. A writer in one of their own medical journals has fixed this date within the last twenty years. The love of out-door games for which the Parsees at present are so deservedly noted, is also a feature of their life which does not date back more than twenty years. The generations of Parsees who graduated before 1880 were no doubt better circumstanced than the Hindus, but the difference was not so notable then as it is now. As this inquiry is concerned chiefly with the period of life between the age limits of twenty to forty years, or at the most forty-five years, it is important to note the health statistics of the Hindu and Parsee communities generally, in so far as they bear upon the subject. The Census report of 1892 shows for this Presidency the decennial death-rate for the whole population (which by reason of the Hindu element preponderating is determined by the Hindu rate of mortality) to be 12 per 1,000 in the period between 20 and 30 years for males, and 18 per 1,000 between 30 and 40 years. This gives an average mortality rate of 30 per thousand for the general population between the twenty years' age limit of 20 to 40.

THE CAUSES OF EXCESSIVE MORTALITY.

The excess mortality amongst graduates of all classes must, therefore, be ascribed to other causes than those which are operative in a general way on the several communities. Properly speaking, the graduates come from families presumably belonging to the middle classes, and their mortality rate certainly ought not to be higher than the general rate, as their lives may be said to be picked lives. Comparing the Hindus and Parsees separately, it has also been ascertained that, while the Hindu mortality rate before 20 and after 40 is higher than that of the Parsees, for the period between 20 and 40, the Hindu expectation of life is better than that of the Parsees. Out of every 10,000 Hindoos, there are 2,440 persons alive between these ages as against 2,135 Parsee between the same period out of ten thousand people of that community, so that the general chances in favour of the Parsees are not more favourable than those of the Hindus. It should also be borne in mind that in the Island of Bombay the general mortality rate for the Brahmins, taking a period of 15 years from 1878 to 1893, was 22 per 1,000 against 20 per 1,000 for the Parsees, and in 1893 the percentages were equal in both communities, about 23 per 1,000. I have taken the Brahmin rate because it is this community of the Hindus which contributes the largest numbers of students in our colleges. It will thus be seen that there are no essential or at least very striking differences, between the natural and normal conditions of life and mortality in the general population of the two communities. The absolute excess of mortality among graduates of all classes, and the frightful excess of mortality among one class of the Hindu community, must, therefore, be attributed to other causes than those to which attention was directed by the learned Vice-Chancellor in his address. (Applause.)

These conclusions are generally borne out by the detailed examination of the mortality figures given above of the Maratha, Gujerati, and Parsee graduates in all Faculties. I have advisedly taken the whole period of thirty years of university life in this Presidency so as to widen the range of observation, and eliminate all accidental causes which, as shown above, might otherwise affect the results. I freely admit that such a selection of the whole period is also open to objection, as it includes young men of 20 and 25 years, reduces the average death-rates. We are, however, concerned with comparative rates of mortality, and these are out affected. The general conclusions to which the table given above leads us are satisfactorily explained by the method followed by me in this investigation, and I think it will be admitted that these results are more entitled to general acceptance as being less liable to error than any more restricted inquiry would furnish us with. The figures given above show clearly enough that there is no striking difference between the Hindus and Parsees as such. The Gujerati Hindu graduates do not compare unfavourably with the Parsees on the whole. The other class of Hindus, the Mahratta graduates, who constitute nearly 50 per cent. of our university students, show results which, though not as bad as they were described to be, yet are certainly unsatisfactory in the extreme. The causes at work which produce this diversity of results between one section of the Hindus and the Parsees on one side, and another and by far the largest section of the Hindus on the other, must be sought elsewhere than in any characteristic of social customs and the bad and lazy habits of the Hindus generally. What these causes are, becomes more plain when we find that they are operative among the Parsees also to a sensible extent, though not so disastrously as among the Mahratta Hindus. It certainly cannot be said that the Guzerati Hindus possess better physique, or marry later in life or consummate their marriages at a more advanced period. These social causes are no doubt operative upon the whole community, but their bearings are not very obvious upon the particular inquiry with which we are now concerned. The Mahratha population certainly enjoys a better climate and a better physique than their Guzerati brothren, and are more disposed to take physical exercise. They have also more robust traditions which exercise an important influence in such matters. The proximate causes, herefore, of the differences noted above must be sought in other directions than those with which we have been made familiar in the Vice-Chancellor's address.

POVERTY A CAUSE OF PREMATURE DECAY.

(1) The most operative among these causes of excess mortality among the Mahratha community is the abnormal poverty of many of those who take advantage of the university system of education. (Applause.) The Mahratta Brahmin community, which is the most ambitious in this respect, is distinguished from the Guzerati and Parsi community by the abnormal proportion of poor students amongst them. Among the Guzeratis, the poor Brahmin element is not so preponderant, and the classes from that province who chiefly avail themselves of university education are better endowed with means to carry on their studies. The result is that the majority of the Mahratta Barhmins, especially from the Konkan, pass their students' life, both in schools and colleges under difficulties which are imperfectly realized by those who have not been among them. (Cheers.) The Vice-Chancellor was fully aware of this fact and admitted that it was a potent factor to a certain extent, but he evaded the difficulty by finding fault with the Brahmin parent for starving the education of their children, while making more sacrifices for providing the marriage expenses of those same children. This was to a certain extent very hard upon those parents who certainly deserve a better recognition of the great sacrifices they make for the education of their children. Men like Principal Wordsworth and Sir Alexander Grant were more generous in their appreciation of this noble trait in the Brahmin character. It is moreover not easy to understand how borrowing money for marriage expenses proves that poverty was not operative as a very powerful agency in undermining the constitution of the Mahratha graduates, especially the Konkan portion of them. But in many cases the poor graduates have no parents to fall back upon. With Scotch pertinacity, they leave their homes, flock into the large towns, and while studying hard for themselves, manage to earn their living by working extra hours, or by depending upon the charity of others. This is a feature of student life in this country, which the English people very naturally fail to understand. No wonder that young men so brought up in the prime of life succumb to the first serious disorder which attacks their system. This is not a mere matter of inference. A careful scrutiny has been made into the life's history of a majority of the prematurely-deceased Maratha graduates, and it has been found that the deaths of more than half of them can be traced directly to their having been brought up under circumstances of poverty and hardship, and subjected to an overstrain which they were not able to bear against. It may be of use to mention the names of some of those who can be easily identified by their friends still living:—Messrs. Agashe, M.A., (Bhagwandas Scholar), Apte, M.A., (Bhagwandas Scholar), Bhandarkar, B.A., L.C.E., Damle, Dharap, Divekar, Chirumle, Gadgil, B.A., LL.B., the four Gokhale brothers, Joshi, B.A., Keparkar, B.A., Kshirsagar, B.A., Mirajkar, B.A., Dr. Puranik, B.A., L.M.S., Tullu, M.A., LL.B., Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., Bal, B.A., Patvardhan, Bhide, M.A., Modak, Atre, Joshi, Paranjape, Marathe, Bapat, Kolatkar, Sathe, Joshi, Sulkar, and many others whose names are not mentioned here for obvious reasons, as some of their relations may not like such notice. Inquiry has been made into the causes of the deaths of some fifty of them, and it has been found that most of them died from consumption or brain fever. It is a wonder that these men should have kept up as long as they did under the effects of such a system of study and examinations. Some of them died almost after taking their degree, others pulled on till the cares and worries of life and overwork in their profession hurried them off. I have counted the average age of sixty of these deceased graduates about whom information was available, and I find that the average age of these 60 graduates was below 35, *i.e.*, they died within ten years of their leaving the university. If these specially unfortunate deaths are excluded, the mortality rate among the Mahrathas would be as favorable as the Guzerati graduates show, and there will be no dispropotion which can be urged against them to their disadvantage.

OVERSTUDY FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

(2) Of course, poverty does not explain the whole of the disproportion of mortality. Other causes also play their part in the results, and the chief of these causes is overstudy, and the strain caused by the stiff system of frequent competitive examinations in subjects which have to be mastered in a foreign language, and which tax the powers of the students with burdens and anxieties beyond their endurance. The Vice-Chancellor himself admits the truth of this position to some extent, but he thinks that it is obsolutely and above all necessary to ensure in in the successful candidates, thoroughness and complete mastery over the course of study prescribed at all the examinations. This is not the policy on which the older universities in Europe dispense their past degrees. It is in the honors course that thoroughness is exacted in special subjects. The passed degrees can never be intended to serve as tests of a man's mastery in the whole course of study. The system of examination which requires a man to pass in every paper at the risk of losing one whole year, and getting no credit for the subjects he may have mastered, and passed in, is a system which requires a justification better than what has been usually urged in its behalf. (Ceers.) There is no earthly reason why if a man has passed in five out of six subjects, and failed in the remaining one, he should be required to face the chance year after year of again passing or failing in all subjects, instead of being permitted to appear in the one or more subjects in which he may have failed. This curious system is greatly reponsible for the stiffness of the results which prove so cruel to many a poor, hard-working student, and for the extensive prevalence of cram, which it directly encourages. The same remark applies to the courses of study laid down by the university. One has only to compare the syllabus of the subjects in the Bombay and Calcutta calendars to satisfy himself about the truth of this remark. It appears to be the aim of the authorities here that the student should not travel out of his prescribed course of books. These cover such an extent of prescribed reading that the professors find it hard to go through them within the terms assigned, and the students are not able to understand the general bearings of the prescribed studies by enlarging their reading outside their course. (Laughter.) The Syndicate has now before it for consideration protests from heads of colleges who complain of the length of the English books prescribed as also of the history and moral philosophy course for this year. (Cheers.) This is a very apt illustration of the burdensome character of the prescribed curriculum. These remarks do not reflect my views only, for that circumstance is not of much moment. In their justification I might urge that they represent the views of a very large number of the correspondents, who have favoured me with their opinions. I might mention the names of Professor Mehta of the Baroda College, Mr. Dalal, Professor Joshi, Indore College, Mr. Tapidas, of Baroda, Professor Apte of Kolhapore, Dr. Dharandhur, Dr. Shah of Junagadh, Mr. Bhatawadekar of Bombay, Dr. Khory, Mr. Mahajani of Amraoti, Mr. Bhide of Ratnagiri, Mr. Dustoor of Poona, Mr. Kanitkar, Mr. Agashe of Dhulia, Mr. Lele of Gwalior, Dr. Kantak and many others.

THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM TOO SEVERE.

(3) The increased rate of mortality in the graduates who passed the higher examinations, *i. e.*, among the M. A.s and LL. B.s and the Bhagwandas scholars, furnishes a sure test that in attempting to secure thoroughness, as it is called, the university system directly tends to produce the unhappy result of killing many of the brightest students who come within its influence. This circumstance is operative not only among the Hindus but also amongst the Parsees, and the Portuguese, and the Europeans. A very large fraction of the latter class has succumbed as easily as the Hindus to this same influence. It may be said that many of these last deaths were due to accidents, but the same explanation might be urged on behalf of the Hindus. Accidents pure and simple are very few. The so-called accidents are really the occasions when the weakened system gives in without a struggle. I have therefore not thought it necessary to make any allowance for accidents because it was not possible to study the life history of each graduate. The large results are not much affected by such disturbing causes, or if they affect, they affect all communities alike.

(4) The worst results of such a faulty method have yet to be described. The Vice-Chancellor found fault with the graduates generally for the languid interest they felt in literary pursuits in after-life. To a certain extent the observation is true, but the true etiology of what I call nervous or vital exhaustion and atrophy of energies must be sought in the deeper recesses of educational system. The bow is too much bent, and when it is relaxed it refuses to bend again except under pressure and enforced orders. The professors are blamed for the want of interest shown by the students, and the professors on their side blame the students. Neither party is much to blame, and the true responsibility lies with the system which weighs down the professors and students alike, and forces them to move round and round in a narrow groove, and prepare mechanically the victims of the examinations without rest and without reprieve. In a word the students exist for the university, it is thought, has not been created for the students, and has no business to adopt itself to local needs and aptitudes. (Laughter and cheers.) This is the worst result of all, and it is not too much to say, that instead of educating and informing the minds, they are burdened with a load which students and professors alike are anxious to throw away, never to submit to it again. (Renewed laughter.) I have thus tried to show what is in my view, and in the view of many friends, the actual condition of affairs. Improvement in our social economy is as dear to me as to many others, and there is no doubt our bad social system bad and lazy habits have much to do with our general weakness in the struggle of life, but the proximate causes in such matters are the only ones within our reach to remedy, and have I tried to place them before you in a way which I hope will deserve your most serious attention.

THE LITERARY LABOURS OF GRADUATES.

Notwithstanding the fact of this general languid interest in studies, it deserves notice that there is a considerable percentage of graduates who have displayed most praiseworthy activity in the pursuit of their special studies and in the composition of vernacular of books. I have taken particular pains to analyze the statements of the Reporter on Native Publications during the past twenty-five years, and I shall now proceed to summarise the results of this enquiry. In this respect the Maratha graduates, as might be expected, from their more ambitious character and traditions, show the best results. The Guzratis come next in order, and the Parsee Graduates rank third. Among the Maratha graduates, we may mention with pride and satisfaction, Dr. Bhandarkar, Mr. Pandit, the Kunte brothers Mr. Telang, Mr. Apte, Mr. Vaidya, Mr. Kanitkar, Dr. Sakharam Arjoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Dr. Kirtikar, Mr. Tilak, Mr. S. M. Ranades, Mr. Apte, Mr. Agarkar, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Bhide, Mr. Bhanu, Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Bodus, Prof. Kathawaty, Mr. Agashe, Mr. Modak, Mr. Sane, Dr. Gurde, Mr. Chiplunkar, Mr. Wagle, Mr. Gole, Mr. Lele, Mr. Vaidya, Mr. Deshpande, Mr. Mahajane, Mr. Natu, Mr. Pavgi, and Mr. Godbole. Among the Guzerati graduates, Mr. Trivedi, Mr. Kothare. Mr. Desai, Mr. Dvivedi, Dr. Shah, Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Tripathi, Mr. Pandya, the Dhruva brothers, Mr. Marphatia Mr. Gujar; and among the Parsees Mr. Dalal, Mr. Sanjana, Mr. Wadia, Dr. Burjorje, Mr. Dustoor, Mr. Kohiar and Mr. Naigaonwalla. About fifty names in all may be mentioned as having done most useful service in various departments of literary activity. As regards the work turned out, it is no doubt open to the remark that much of it is translation and reproduction. But nothing in the way of original effort can be expected under existing conditions, when the highest duty of young India is to assimilate all that is noble in the old Sanskrit and the modern English literature, and make it a part of the thought and language of the common people. After this general remark one may be permitted to notice the work of Dr. Bhandarkar, whose ancient history of the Deccan may take rank with any similar attempts by English scholars. Mr. Kunthe's Vicissitudes of Civilization and the six Darshanas, Mr. Telang's Bhagvat Gita and the Papers on Ramayana, Mr. S. P. Pandit's translation of the Vedas, and the edition of the Atharva Vedas, the two Dictionaries by Mr. Vaidya and Mr. Apte the translations of many of the plays of Shakeseare by a number of authors, the books on Hindu Law, and the medical works in vernacular by different medical graduates, the translations of political economy into Guzerati and Marathi by Mr. Agashe, Mr. Desai, and Mr. Setalwad, the translations of the works of Herbert Spencer, Mill, Professor MaxMuller, Sir Henry Maine, Fawcett, Buckle, Lubbuck, Goldsmith and Seely, and the scientific series by Marathe, Gole, and Shah, the histories of Persia, Egypt, Russia, Turkey, India, Carthage; Dr. Kirtikar's papers on Botany and Natural History, translation of Bhaskaracharya's Astronomy, the translations Great Sanskrit Kawyas and Dramas both into Guzerati and Marathi, the publication of old Maratha Bakhras, the essays in Marathi by Mr. Chiplunkar, Travels in England and Europe by Pavgi and others Proverbs by Mr. Bhide, the Biographies of Demosthenes, Cobden, Abraham, Lincoln, and others, the edition of Wagbhat with translation; the editions in Marathi of the works of Ramdas, Tookaram, Dnyaneshwar, Mukandraj. All these works indicate considerable activity on the part of many of the graduates. Counting the names of the authors I find that about ten per cent. of the Marathi and Gujerati graduates devote themselves in after life to the pursuit of literature and to the diffusion of knowledge among their own people. The noble enterprize of Mr. M. C. Apte in the matter of publishing old Sanskrit works has won for him the esteem of all who value the spirit of self-sacrifice he has shown. There are besides a number of Hindu and Parsee graduates who conduct monthly magazines and newspapers. The number of such periodicals and journals comes to about twenty. I know that it has been said and said with some justice, that the publication of books and papers is not a true test of literary activity, and that many graduates work hard each in his own subject without finding it possible or easy to publish the results of his studies. No other more practical and objective test could however be thought of to measure how far the graduates as a class led or did not lead a life of sloth and pleasure. It has been calculated that about five to ten per cent. of English graduates take to literary pursuits. If this proportion be correct, the ten per cent. shewn above of Hindu graduates engaged in literary activities show work which is both continuous and valuable. If the Maratha graduates show a heavy proportion of mortality, they also show better work under this head, and their over-activity has brought on in the case of some of them premature death. On ascertaining the views of individual graduates I find that nearly two-thirds among them do not admit the allegation that they cease to study after graduation. They plead that they do keep up their studies, but their want of means and books, and their residence in out-of-the-way places, prevent them from carrying on their studies with a definite aim, and on system. As might be expected, the graduates in the educational department are better situated in this respect than those who are engaged in service, and in the professions in other departments. Among the professional graduates, the medical profession shows the best results, the lawyers rank next, and the Engineers come last.

WHERE THE PATH OF DUTY LIES.

I have thus summarized the replies received to my questions from friends here and in the mofussil, on the two points which appear to me to be very important in our permanent interest for us to consider. It now remains only to say what is our practical duty in this connection. The poverty of the Maratha students which produces such unhappy results, may lead some people to maintain that the poor student should not venture out of his element, and ambitiously strive to secure the benefits of higher education. The Educational Department apparently shares this view, and discourages poor students by raising the fees and prohibiting the award of free studentships. (Hisses.) A writer in the *Indian Spectator* also takes his stand on the same ground and trusts that things will adjust themselves after bitter experience. The native community, however, has all along entertained a decidedly opposite view on this point, and I think that notwithstanding the great havoc committed by death in the ranks of these poor students, they constitute an element of strength which we cannot forego. It has been the Brahmin's privilege to be poor and ambitious, (a laugh) and it is a privilege which has stood us well and must be cherished. Under the circumstances enforced bachelorship till the period of study is over, is the only practical remedy in our hands and that remedy is in keeping with old traditions. We can certainly confine all our university prizes and scholarships to the competition of bachelors in preference to others as a commencement without hardship to anyone. Enforced residence, in colleges should, therefore, be encouraged and made general, and physical exercise should be made a part of college discipline, and allowance should be made for success in it, along with literary qualifications. This is the direction in which we must work if we would avoid lagging behind in the ranks in the struggle with stronger races. Secondly, our next efforts should be directed towards simplifying the course of studies and diminishing the stiffness and the frequency of examinations. (Applause.) The Graduates' Association has much useful work before it in this direction. The present system of high pressure has been shown to lead to very undesirable results, and we must turn a new leaf if our progress is to be ensured on a sound basis. Thirdly, the University should not as at present wean away its children after their graduation but should adopt measures by which it can retain its elevating connection with the graduates in their after "life and conversation." This can best be done by encouraging a modified scheme of university extension. The efforts made in England in this connection are chiefly directed to the education of people who have not had the advantage of belonging to any university in their young days. This class is not at present desirous in this country of receiving the benefits of higher education. The graduates, however, scattered all over the country feel the want and require and deserve help. They want access to good libraries. This help the university can render to them by organizing a scheme to allow the graduates the use on small payment, of select standard works in different subjects. Committees can be formed here which will guide special studies in political economy, moral philosophy, languages, and antiquities, mathametics, sciences and other departments, who might superintend and guide people in the mofussil in their studies by permitting written questions and answers, and periodical visitations. Some such idea the Graduates' Association apparently had in view in circulating the literature on university extension, and the hint may well be followed up. Lastly, *we might* have sub-committees the Senate, or independently of the Senate consisting of the veteran graduates who have made their mark, who should form themselves into bodies for the encouragement of Marathi and Gujerati authorship and the award of distinctive titles for successful research. This is too large a subject to be discussed at this stage of the inquiry. Committees of this sort have been tried and have generally proved failures for want of earnestness and system. But a small beginning may be made with advantage in connection with the university. The model to be kept in view being the academy in France or the different Law, Medical, and Engineering Societies in England. In all these ways we may be able to effect good if we only realize our duties and responsibilities in this matter. I have advisedly taken up this subject for the present address, because I feel strongly on the point, and it is in no contentious spirit that I have ventured to present before you a side-light view of the internal economy of our existence as men charged with a special duty, the dangers that we have to avoid and the grounds of hope that we may be permitted to entertain in our efforts at self-improvement. If anything that I have said here to-day encourages the further consideration of the subject in a practical way I shall consider myself amply rewarded. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said: Several of our well-known graduates having lately succumbed to premature death in unprecedented succession in a short compass of time, public attention was arrested by this alarming fact, and the learned Vice-Chancellor of our University, who is himself an eminent graduate, prominently referred to this fact in his speech at the last Convocation. His speech as was to be expected was made the text of public criticism, and the question as was natural was taken up amongst others by the Graduates' Association. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade set himself about making inquiries into the matter and applied himself to its consideration. His able address this evening is the result of his labours in this direction (Applause). Now the learned Vice-Chancellor after referring to the late premature deaths of several prominent Hindu graduates goes on to say: "The responsibility for the deaths of these young men is, by a large number of persons, brought to the door of the University. The course laid down they say is very difficult, the rules are stringent, a candidate who has failed in one subject is made to go through the whole course again instead of being examined in the one subject only and the examinations are stiff." He then goes on to say "That before the charge can be truly made out against the University it is necessary that an equal number of young men not belonging to the University should be taken and the percentage of deaths amongst them shown to be lower." He admits that this has not been done by anybody. He then says: "Many of the young men whose deaths are deplorable died not immediately after finishing their course, but a good many years after, so that the heavy strain to which the avocation they had chosen subjected them must, at least, have as much to do with their premature death as the University course;" and finally with a view to enquire into the matter, he goes into certain statistics and concludes that, "the cause therefore must lie in certain circumstances, the existence of which makes the Parsee go on and the absence of which leads to the early breakdown or death of the Hindus." He then lays down these circumstances in the case of Hindus to be.—(1) Want of nourishing food; (2) want of physical excercise; (3) early marriage; (4) early maternity; and (5) absence of knowledge of how to enjoy life. He then goes on to say: "Reform in this direction is therefore the only way to avert the evil," and he adds "if then we will not sink and fall back in the race or die off under the strain, we must turn our attention to reform in the direction indicated by the statistics we have examined, early marriage both of boys and girls must be put a stop to, physical exercise must be regularly resorted to by young as well as old. And any diet must be more nourishing." He does not agree with the opinion that it is poverty that is at the bottom of these things. It will be observed therefore that on the face of the summary I have given of this portion of his speech enquiry is not complete, and that the method adopted is not exhaustive. It must be admitted, however, that the recommendations made by him are such as would apply generally without regard to any special circumstances, for who can deny that for all persons, whether in this country or elsewhere, and whether they be Hindus or others and whether engaged in the acquisition of knowledge or anything else for which mental strain is necessary, it is desirable that they should take nourishing food and physical exercise, and that they should abstain from bringing the health of themselves and their future wives and children into jeopardy by early marriage of themselves and the consequent early maternity of their wives. Each human being no doubt in a more or less degree would like to enjoy life, though of course, in his or her own way and according to his or her lights. The learned Vice-Chancellor, has not, therefore, treated the matter exhaustively but we are all, nevertheless, extremely indebted to him, for prominently bringing forward the subject before the public and thus inviting its consideration. We must all admit that his past life both as a student and as a teacher entitles his opinions to our deep respect. I am here, of course, adverting to his opinions on education and not on politics, for with the latter some of us here do not agree and will have to say our say hereafter on another platform and on a different occasion. (Cheers.)

THE POINTS OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S ADDRESS.

The Honourable Mr. Ranade has very clearly shown this evening that the statistics of the learned Vice-Chancellor are incomplete, and that his conclusions are accordingly at variance with actual facts. He very clearly shows that the main cause of these premature deaths is poverty, but he rightly says that "poverty does not explain the whole of the disproportion of mortality." He says: "Other causes also play their part in the results, and the chief of those causes is over-study and the strain caused by the stiff system of examination in subjects which have to be mastered in a foreign language and which tax the powers of students beyond their endurance." Speaking of the rule requiring the student who fails in one subject to pass in all subjects again, he says: "This curious system is greatly responsible for the stiffness of the results which prove so cruel to many a poor hard-working student and for the method of cram, which it directly encourages" He blames also the quantity of studies assigned for each examination, which cannot be gone through during the prescribed period and compels the students to leave general reading severely alone. He then proceeds to prescribe the remedies and advises enforced bachelorship till the period of study is over and enforced residence in college, and suggests that physical exercise should be made a part of college discipline and allowance should be made for success in it along with literary qualifications. He also advises that the course of studies should be simplified and the stiffness and the frequency of examinations should be diminished. He also suggests a modified scheme of university extension, and lastly he suggests the formation of committees for the encouragement of Marathi and Gujerati authorship. I venture to say that all of us generally agree with the suggestions he has made, and we must all join in carrying out such of them as are immediately practicable, and I would, therefore, venture to ask this Association to take up the following suggestions. The one which I put foremost in this rank is that there should be only two examinations after the Matriculation to entitle a student to graduate in Arts, each at the interval of two years. The result of that will be to enable the students to enjoy the vacations at any rate to a greater extent than they now enjoy them. It is well known that under the present system as soon as the Matriculation results are declared the successful students join the college in the beginning of January. Being new to college life and European professors, some time is necessarily wasted, and by the end of the term when they become accustomed to this new life they find that during the remaining six months they have to go through the work which is more than can be done even in twelve months. They, therefore, work hard in the vacation, and then follows the monsoon term which is spent in college in hard work. The October vacation is taken up in finally working up for the examination which is fast approaching in November, and thus in the whole of the first year at the college physical exercise and enjoyment of life have simply to be completely ignored. Then follows the second year in the same manner. The third year is better, but two years of continuous hard work has already had its effects, and the constitution is already prejudicially affected, although its effect do not begin to manifest themselves until some time later. We all know that if a person happens to violate the laws of the country, he is taken up by the police and got punished. But the laws of nature are thus openly defied and violated, and that too under the guidance of the University a well-meaning and law-abiding institution—(laughter)—and offended nature must necessarily resent the breach of its laws, and the punishment it deals is as sure as it is severe. In endeavouring to bring about the reform, I am now referring to, care must be taken to curtail the additional number and quantity of studies that was lately shoved in when extending the period for graduation in Arts to four years. Now even if this one reform is carried out, I venture to promise an appreciable reduction in the percentage of deaths. Instead of the skeletons of candidates for the admission to the degree in Arts that pass through the Convocation hall, you will meet with more cheerful and healthy faces. Another suggestion which the Association can take up immediately is the one already referred to by Mr. Ranade, namely, to ask that a rule may be made exempting candidates from undergoing a second examination in those subjects, in which they have already obtained a certain number of marks, which must be not the number of marks necessary to pass, but entitling the candidates to a place in the classes. (Cheers.) This will enable candidates to study deeper, and to avoid cram. (Cheers.) The third practical and immediately feasible suggestion is that all applications for admission to examinations should be accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness. This will compel colleges to look after the physical fitness of the students they wish to send up. *Mens sana in corpore sano* ought to be the motto, and will be a sufficient justification of the University allowing such certificate. But if a precedent for the necessity of such a certificate is wanted, we can point to the fact that candidates for admission to the heaven-born Civil Service are required to submit such certificates, and even successful students for such Service are rejected for want of a proper knowledge of riding. Let this Association therefore for the present put forward all its energies to the accomplishment of those three reforms, and if it does secure even these only, it will not have existed in vain. (Applause.) There are some more suggestions, which also I think are immediately practicable, but they are partly educational and partly political, and therefore I will not urge them on this Association, but I will simply mention them, as that they may if so deemed be taken up by other bodies. They are—(1) age of consent to be raised to fourteen years, (2) a tax on marriages, the net collection to be devoted to expenses in connection with instituting, maintaining, and rewarding physical exercise. (Lord cheers.)

Mr. Motilal Moogutlal Munshi seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 15.

A MEETING organised by the members of the Gymkhana took place this afternoon on the general parade-ground. The attendance was not very large owing possibly to the state of the weather, as the heat during the early and middle portions of the day was very great. Shortly before the time of the meeting heavy clouds rolled up, and there was some thunder and lightning and a little rain. During the meeting the clouds increased in density, and the sky was quite overcast, and a drizzling rain ensued.

The arrangements for the meeting were carried out by Mr. Benvell of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, assisted by Lieut. R. C. Bond, the Station Staff Officer, in a complete style.

The first event, a "Visiting Race" in which the riders raced to four posts, dismounted, and placed their cards in a box, started shortly before five. There were sixteen competitors, and the event was run off in heats. Mr. Benwell was first in the first heat, with Mr. Downes as second, Mr. Pollard won the second heat with Mr. Muscroft as second. These four ran in the final, which was won by Mr. Benwell with Mr. Pollard as second. The second event, the "*Groom's Race*" had only two starters. In this race the gentlemen rode side-saddle to a post, distant about 300 yards, where they dismounted, and placed the ladies who had nominated them in the saddle. The two gentlemen competitors were Mr. Benwell and Mr. Muscroft. Miss Tyler who had nominated Mr. Muscroft, got into the saddle first, and dashed away home before her competitor Mrs. Pilleau had started. The "Saturday to Monday Stakes" was a very amusing race and brought out a field of fifteen. On a given signal, the competitors open their bags, proceeded to put on night shirts, and light cheroots, which owing to the high wind, was a difficult task. The first heat was won by Mr. Boileau (nominated by Mrs. Marrable), Mr. Benwell (nominated by Mrs. Scannell) being second. Mr. Bond (nominated by Miss Tyler) won the second heat, Mr. Muscroft (nominated by Mrs. Vincent) second. Lieut. Bond won the final heat in a good race home, in which he overhauled Mr. Boileau near the post amid much applause. The "Pollo Ball Race," which was a rather mixed up affair, as far as spectators were concerned, and left the impression that it was "a wise rider that knew his own ball," was won by Mr. Badcock, Mr. Bond coming second. The last event was the "Exercising Order Race" in which the competitors lead a pony by the bridle. This was really the most exciting event in the meeting, the competitors bringing their horses along in fine style, with quite a touch of "Old Roman Races" about it. Lieut. Bond handled his ponies in good style and won, Mr. Cashel being second.

The Band of the Leinster Regiment played a capital selection of popular music during the evening. Some alarm was caused by a vicious looking pony breaking loose from his syce, and causing a stampede of the spectators, but after careering about for a time he was caught happily without causing any mischief. Considering the success of this meeting and the number of enterprising spirits in sporting matters at present is the gymkhana, it is not too much to hope that another meeting of this kind will take place shortly.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, of the Bombay Corporation, having long cultivated a certain distinction of manner, wherein the methods of the stalwart Radical and the Australian Assemblyman are agreeably blended, has at last achieved the honour of being "named." He seems also to have put the Corporation officials and his fellow members in a difficulty, for experience had never taught them how best to deal with flat mutiny. It seems to us that Mr. Wacha has been treated with quite undeserved clemency. There should, of course, be a place of repentance for the young offender, often erring from sheer ignorance. But this gentleman is by no means an infant in public life, and it is reducing compulsory courtesy to a minimum if the lie direct may be given in a Council Chamber, if the culprit may refuse to withdraw, defy the Chairman, flounce out of the room—and then be given till next meeting to "awake to a better mind." It is to be hoped that the Municipal Councillors will not have cause in the future to regret the precedent established in this case.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

APRIL 12.

LAST week had two great incidents to occupy the interests of Belgaum's people. Incidents not wholly unlike in character, though differing as to their general interest as far as the Poles are asunder. To give them their order of sequence, not vital import, first came the auction sale of Sir George Wolseley's goods and chattels and second—(now may I not be hooted by all scientists)—the annular eclipse of the sun. Both eclipses both causing much excitement, and both leaving no definable or lasting results in the station. Again, in fear and trembling of a shout of derision, I must venture to assert that the probabilities point to the General's sale being more widely exciting among the European population, at any rate, than the eclipse of the sun. Was I not myself the confidante of one fair maiden, who admitted to me that, while at her morning devotions last Friday, she wondered why there were such funny shadows, and why it was so dark, and not till she came across some young astronomers scanning the great orb through bits of smoked glass, did she realise that something unusual was going on. Another lady extended her morning's slumbers, to nearly 8 a.m., thinking that it was too early to rise, the sun not having set her his example of running his daily course of duty. Our Aryan brethren, however, were not so remiss in their scientific observations; from a very early hour last Friday morning the city was all astir, and while the sun was getting more and more obscured the excitement became just intense, cries of "Choro, choro," (I wonder if any one will recognise in this purely phonetically spelled word, the Hindustani verb, "let go") resounded through the place, and one could fully realise that the fiction of a monster trying to swallow the great sun god was a matter of implicit belief, the cries were so piteously realistic in their intensity. The eclipse was distinctly visible here, the morning being perfectly fine, and observations were readily attainable throughout the entire period of the eclipse.

Now to go back, that other eclipse which occupied the station's interest. The total dismantling of our most popular General's household. Yes, the General himself left us on the 1st April, for Kolhapur, giving over charge of the division on the 31st March to General Pearson. From Kolhapur he went on to Bombay, and sailed for England, home and duty—really duty—for there is an "on dit" that Sir George is to get a very good appointment at home, for which his perfectly courtier-like manner renders him especially fit in the Oceana, last Saturday. General Pearson merely took over charge to hand on the responsibility of the district to Colonel Morrison, of the Royal Scots. Colonel St. John is the guardian of the division, and the strange anomaly went home in the same boat as the man he succeeded! The gymkhana meeting that was twice deferred on account of rain at length became an accomplished fact yesterday, and as if in pure spite although the week had been as fine and cloudless as possible, heavy clouds threatened to flood the course again, right up till 4 p. yesterday. Fickle fortune changed its humour, h ever, and a perfectly fine afternoon was at last t fate of Belgaum's gymkhana meeting, organised f for the 21st, postponed to the 28th March, occurring on the 11th April. The usual began the programme, the hurdle infantry resulting in all three prizes falling to pr of the 2nd M. I. The 300 yards race for British was won by private Marshall, Royal Scots; Gunner say, R.A. coming in second; and Lce-Corp Hu Royal Scots, third. Event III. was watering order Gentlemen to ride one pony and lead another round a post, about three furlongs. Mr. Penoyre easily. Event IV.—Polo Ball and bucket race, in wh ladies and gentlemen were partners, and both had work for the prize—which, the same, fell to lady—was won by Miss Johnson and Mr. Nash, th score being thirteen points. The points, I m explain, were bestowed thus: 3 for catching t ball, the lady threw the ball to the gentleman he galloped past her; 3 for dropping it into a buck full of water. This is the Sahib's unaided effo and points are allotted for pace in addition these. A field of seven faced the start in Event V., a 3-furlong race for galloway 13-3 and under. Owners up; catch-weigh over 11st. 7lb. Mr. Dyson brought his "Saf Cure" in first but was disqualified for not havin fulfilled the conditions of the race, and th Race was consequently allotted to Captain Birkbeck's "Poggle." Event VI. brought together quite a pretty field of Pegus. It was a scurry race for ponies under 13 hands. ½ mile. Mr. Lock's "The Tat," ridden by Captain Wemyss, won by half-a-length, Mr. Reddek's "Soapy" coming in second with Captain Prichard up. The meeting was very well attended, and no contretemps more serious than the dropping of a cap instead of a ball into the "bucket full of water" occurred to damp the spirits or property of any of the sportive ones present. The Band of the Royal Scots played through the evening, the pipers proving a great attraction to all the small people as well as our native friends. A propos of bands, these are becoming more and more rarely heard in public in Belgaum. The massed bands that used to attract the masses to the cantonment gardens on a Monday evening, now play so very seldom, that that entertainment may be almost said to have been given up. The 7th M. no longer plays at the Bandstands on the parade-g so that save and except the very occasional music at the gardens on Monday, none but th of the Belgaum Club are regaled with martial There, it is true, one or other of the three ba station boasts of may be heard on at least three ings in the week, but in the interests of Mr Thomas Atkins, and those not in the magic cir protest against such a selfish disposal of what ou be a general amusement.

JUDGMENTS IN CRIMINAL COURT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Bill No. 6 of 1894 has been introduc the Imperial Legislative Council for substitutin section for Section 366 of the existing Code of C Procedure Act X. of 1882. Section 366 now runs thus: "The judgment in every trial criminal court of original jurisdiction shall nounced in open court either immediately or subsequent time of which due notice shall be g the parties or their pleaders; and the accused in custody, be brought up, or if not in custody required to attend to hear the judgment d . . . . . ." The first portion of the new secti "The accused shall, if he is in custody, and t ment is not one of discharge or acquittal, be up, or *may*, if he is not in custody and the jud not one of discharge or acquittal, be required court to attend to hear the judgment delive will be seen that under the present section a court is bound to compel the accused to attend in person to hear the judgment delivered (cases in which the sentence is of fine or though the accused is *not* in custody. The su of the word "may" for "shall" in the indicated gives a criminal court discretion pelling the attendance of the accused for the judgment, even if it is one of *imprisonmen* other words, a criminal court can, under section, pass a sentence of imprisonment, allo accused to remain at home. Nothing can, in ion, be more surprising than this.

If the new section, as it now stands, become of the Code, it will not only give rise to immense ministrative inconvenience, but will often cause of justice. Imagine, for instance, a person of a bailable offence is admitted to bail, and the trate after completing the trial at Ratnagiri ceeds to Chiplun on duty, giving notice to the pa as to the time and place for delivering his judgment. The accused sleeps at home at Ratnagiri on the ground of his personal illness. The Magistrate passes a sentence of imprisonment in the absence of the accused, and issues (assuming he can legally do so) a warrant for his arrest. The police hasten to Ratnagiri, but to their great disappointment, they find that the accused had already absconded.

The case I have just taken to make myself understood, affords an apt illustration of the mischief which is likely to result from the proposed amendment. Much might still be added to the same purpose think I have already said enough to induce the able member in charge of the Bill to re-consider section under consideration. So I stop here, earnes hoping that he will not fail to do so.—Yours, &c.

Ratnagiri, April 12. P. R. DESAI.

ONE of the most painful trials of Kossuth's exile was his inability to be present at the death-bed of his mother. She lived in poverty in Brussels she expressed a desire to see her son once fore she died. The Belgian Government day would not grant his request to visit he consented to be accompanied wherever by an officer of police. He might have to this degrading condition, says one b for her sake, but no sooner did his mother it than she herself forbade him to come to she expired in the last days of 1852, bless with her dying breath.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE is quite an epidemic of measles amongst the children at Simla, and one of the schools is said to be largely infected. The visitation is, however, in a mild form, and in the present fine weather it ought to be soon dispelled.

IT is reported at Simla that Colonel W. S. S. Bisset is to be asked to take over the command of the Volunteer corps on Sir M. Durand's departure. Colonel Bisset was for many years Commandant of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers when he was Manager of the Railway.

OWING to the speculation which has sprung up among certain classes of officials in connection with the land watered by the Chenab Canal in the Gujranwala and Jhang districts, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that no servant of Government employed in those districts shall be allowed to acquire any interest in land, either by sale or mortgage, in the tract thus irrigated, without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division in which he is serving.

ALTHOUGH this is the slack season in the shipping trade, it is a long time since the port of Calcutta presented such a dull appearance as at present. The other day, the outer line of the Hastings' moorings was removed, and now there are only twenty-five ships in port, as compared with forty-eight the same date last year. The number of steamers is twenty-five, as against thirty-five, while there are only thirty-seven ships due, or fourteen less than last year. Bombay can afford all facilities for shipping. It is time to write "Ichabod" over Calcutta gates.

THERE was a curious circumstance in connection with the arrest of the Gurkha now charged with murder in Kulu. It so happened that of all the *sonars* in the valley, Nemesis, as it were, drove him to offer the murdered woman's silver bracelets to the very *sonar* at Manali who had made them. The *sonar* recognized the bracelets at once, and seems to have acted with great tact and presence of mind. He made no remark, closed the bargain at once, but told the Gurkha he could give the money next morning as he had not the full sum by him, at the same time offering him hospitality for the night. The Gurkha fell into the trap, and accepted the invitation, not dreaming that the *sonar* had already sent word to the *thanna*. The police hurried up at once and arrested him.

ALL General Officers of Imperial Service troops have written to head quarters stating that at the late camps of exercise the infantry and cavalry had improved remarkably, both in discipline and efficiency, and they expressed the utmost satisfaction at the progress made since the preceding year.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN proceeds home on three months' privilege leave this week. It was originally settled that he should take leave last winter, but the discussion of the army reorganisation plan was more protracted than at first anticipated, and it was seen early in the Calcutta session that the Secretary in the Military Department would not be able to go, more especially as the new Viceroy was arriving. Hence General Collen had to forego his leave.

THE Military Department completed the revision of the General Order of 1888 some weeks ago. The Simla exodus will not have had any delaying effect upon the consideration which the India and War Offices will now have to give to this big question of army reorganisation. Colonel Maitland, Deputy Secretary, will take charge of the Office during General Collen's absence. No officiating appointment can be made under the military leave rules.

LIKE the wheat crop in the Central Provinces, the poppy crop in Benares and Behar after promising splendidly has turned out, as we intimated the other day, a miserable disappointment. Early in the season the yield promised to be far above the average: but then came a fatal visitation in the shape of the poppy blight, a mysterious disease, apparently almost identical with the potato blight, and now that its effects are beginning to be made manifest in the weighments, it is said that the outturn of opium for this season will be one of the worst upon record.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne, in acknowledging a recent congratulatory address from the Corporation of Chippenham, a town hard by, his ancestral home in Wiltshire, expressed a hope that his two long spells of service abroad having come to an end, he and Lady Lansdowne might be permitted to spend the rest of their days among their neighbours. This would seem to dispose of the generally accepted conjecture that Lord Lansdowne will follow Lord Dufferin in the Ambassadorship at Paris. Indeed, if Lord Dufferin is well suited to Paris, Lord Lansdowne might be at some disadvantage there, since he speaks French very fluently and is the soul of sincerity.

"EARLY on Monday," writes a Peshawur correspondent, under date the 9th instant, "an interesting cortege left Peshawar for Jamrud *en route* to Kabul. It consisted of Mr. Clemence, Veterinary-Surgeon to the Amir, his wife, and little boy; Mr. Walter, the head of the Amir's Clothing Department, his newly married wife, together with Miss Hamilton, the lady physician. In addition to these there was Mr. E. A. Day, a member of the well-known racing family of that name in England, who took charge of Ormonde when crossing the Atlantic, and also of Foxhall when he went to America, who has brought out some magnificent horses for the Amir. The splendid condition of the animals testifies to his abilities as a horse master. Mr. Day only goes up as far as Jamrud, where he relinquishes his charge and returns. The party will be escorted from the Khyber Pass to Kabul by a special escort of the Amir's troops. The horses going up are worthy of further notice; they are six in number, including a pure Norfolk trotter, bred by the Prince of Wales, several Yorkshire horses, and a three-year-old Hermit out of a Stockwell mare, which ran in England as a two-year old, but having strained a tendon had to give up racing. These are all for breeding purposes: and are accompanied by a Spanish donkey that stands nearly 14 hands high, which is destined to improve the breed of mules. A very fine flock of sheep, Cotswold, Norfolk, and Oxford shearlings, and rams are also on their way to Kabul. It is understood that Mr. Walter has executed commissions for the Amir in England to the extent of about 6 lakhs, chiefly consisting of cloth and gold braid for the Army. None of the ladies have ever been in Afghanistan before, and two of them at least are new to India. They go with our best wishes for themselves and their welfare, and the sincere hope that they may like their new home."

A REPRESENTATIVE meeting of the respectable Hindu community of Hyderabad city met at the People's Hall on Wednesday evening, to consider what course to adopt in regard to the Government's procedure in connection with the mosque in the compound of the Sitarambag temple. It was unanimously resolved that a memorial should be submitted at once to the Nizam, the Resident and the Viceroy, pointing out the hardships entailed on a large community by the one-sided procedure adopted. A sub-committee consisting of 14 members was formed to draw up the memorial.

MR. L. S. Moss, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, recently suggested to his Board of Directors a change which should result in considerable saving. It is the transfer of the Company's Engineering Workshops to Arkonam under the supervision of the Company's Telegraph Engineer. The Board in reply have communicated their approval to the transfer, with the remark that work for the Engineering Department for which the requisite machinery and appliances are not available at Arkonam can be done as heretofore, at Perambore.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"It is reported that a number of Pathans in the Derajat who have been arrested for being in communication with the Sultan of Turkey, to whom they are said to have sent letters stating that they recognised and not the British Government as their ruler. They are also accused of other disloyalty.

THE Indian Medical Service, observes the *Pioneer*, will be watching, we should suppose, with some interest to see whether the Residency Surgeoncy at Hyderabad will be allowed to fall vacant on this occasion, or whether the present incumbent will be granted another extension of office, for which it is understood that he has applied. The application is said to have been supported by the Resident, but the Government of India has still to give its decision in the matter. Dr. Lawrie has by this time become such an institution at Hyderabad, that it is easy to understand that there must be many people there who would be reluctant to see him depart. Moreover, to an enthusiast in his profession like he is, the opportunities the position affords must be irresistibly attractive. While other men are struggling with an impecunious Government for such ends as accommodation for their patients and the bare necessaries of hospital treatment, he has but to ask the State for anything he may want, from a Commission downwards, and it is given him up to half the kingdom. What zealous man of science could relinquish such a situation voluntarily? Nevertheless, it must not be forgotten that the Hyderabad appointment also the most lucrative of its kind in India: and that Dr. Lawrie has held it since May 1885. The Residency may have become little better than a graveyard for Civilian reputations: but the Residency Surgeoncy is still the blue ribbon of the Indian Medical Service, and it is only fair that it should change hands occasionally. The Government is scrupulous to rule that the other coveted appointments of the service, such as as Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, should be kept in constant circulation, and it is dimcult therefore to see how it justly sanctions an arrangement which would make the most valuable place of all a monopoly.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for April will contain an article by the Rajah of Bhinga on the Cow-Agitation, or the Mutiny-plasm in India, in the course of which he says, that if the aims of the English faddists were realised they would make India little better than a penal settlement for Indians.

THE police have recovered all the property—over Rs. 3,000 worth—stolen from Lalla Gunga Ram, the transport agent.

THREE guns fired in rapid succession, (*i. e.*, at intervals of 5 seconds) and out you go! *vide*, standing orders Peshawar District. They fired at 3 a.m., on the 4th instant, and out the Peshawar garrison went! A rising of the Border tribes had been reported, the fort at Jamrud had been attacked, and an assault on Peshawar expected. The whole of the troops assembled at the cemetery on the Jamrud road as a rendezvous, and arrangements were made for repelling any move or making a counter-assault as circumtances might require. The arrangements were very complete rations for one meal of the men and one feed for horses were arranged for, while the rest of the day's rations and forage were also considered. Extra ammunition was provided, and transport, etc., organised for all requirements, the medical arrangements were a bit off the line from the rendezvous, a line of right outposts towards Jamrud was established, and at daybreak the calvalry pushed forward to reconnoitre, and form a screen behind which dispositions could be made. Of course the whole tribal rising was imaginary, and the parade, one by which to test the efficacy of the orders issued on the subject of "alarms," and the alacrity, and smoothness of procedure and freedom from noise or fuss among the troops. The Brigadier-General Commanding, in a District order expressed his approval of the manner in which the whole thing was carried out. There were absolutely only one or two very minor points on which remark was called for, and which required correction.

AT the sixty-eighth annual general meeting of Standard Life Assurance, held at Edinburgh on March 27, it was stated that for the year ended November 15th, 1893, 3,980 policies were issued, assuring £1,760,886. The total existing assurances in force on November 15 amounted to £22,909,461, and the claims by death or matured endowments, including bonus additions, were £612,278. The annual revenue amounted on November 15 to £1,036,672, the accumulated funds at same date being £7,913,375, showing an increase of £171,721. The dividend and bonus was declared at the same rate as formerly—*viz.*, £2 10*s.* per share, payable May 15 and November 15, during the current year.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says:—It will perhaps be recollected that a few weeks back I called attention to certain determined attempts on the part of foreigners to obtain information of a very important character from some of the Government offices in Whitehall. These attempts were not crowned with success at the time, but I now learn that the authorities have reason to believe that important War Office secrets are now in the possession of the French Government. Among other things, it is known that attempts have been made—and it is feared that they have been, at all events, partially successful—to procure particulars of the plans and specifications of the new work that is to be carried out at Gibraltar. This work is of a most important strategical character, and, of course, the plans have been very carefully kept secret. So serious is the matter now regarded that a stringent inquiry has been ordered.

MR. THEODORE BENT and his party have returned to Aden from Southern Arabia in good health. They will start for England on April 20.

THE Bi-metallic League have arranged to hold a conference of those who are interested in the question of the currency in London, on Wednesday, May 2. Amongst those who have promised to attend are Mr. Balfour, Mr. W. Lidderdale, Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Dimsdale, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., and also representatives of the banking and mercantile community from a number of Continental countries. The Lord Mayor has ganted the use of the Mansion House for the conference, and will take the chair.

The directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, after providing £14,000 fos loss incurred in consequence of the closing of the Indian mints will, at the annual meeting on April 18, recommend that a dividend for the past half-year be declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (free of tax), that £25,000 be added to reserve fund, bringing it up to £275,000, that £5,000 be written off premises account, that £5,000 be placed to officers' superannuation fund, and that the balance of £16,000 be carried forward.

THE Queen, who has much enjoyed her stay at Florence, is in excellent health and in very good spirits. Her Majesty (the *World* says) met with a slight accident at Windsor Castle the day after her return there from London, and had a fall which hurt her knee, but she has now quite recovered. The Queen, however, scarcely put her foot to the ground during the last few days of her stay at Windsor, but was drawn about in a chair both in the house and in the gardens; and it was because her Majesty had been advised to rest her knee entirely for a week that she never once left the train during her journey from Flushing to Florence.

Truth hears that when the Queen visits Coburg it is probable that arrangements will be made for the early betrothal of Prince Alfred, the only son of the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, to one of the twin daughters (born March, 1876) of the late Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchess Vera, who is a daughter of the late Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaievitch, and a sister of the Queen of the Hellenes. The Grand Duchess Vera is very rich, and her fortune will be divided between her two daughters. She inherited the estates and fortune (amounting altogether to about £700,000) of the late Queen Olga of Wurtemberg. *Truth* adds that the Queen settled £100,000 on Princess Alice when she married Prince Louis of Hesse, in 1862. The journal understands that the Grand Duke Ernest is to get £40,000 of the money, the remainder being divided between his sister, Princess Louis of Battenberg, Princess Henry of Prussia, and Princess Alix of Hesse. The Grand Duchess Serge does not participate in the distribution of this fund, as she is otherwise very amply provided for.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with the Overland Mails of the 30th March, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 2 p.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Young, 2 children and infant	Mr C D Swinhoe
Mr and Mrs McIvor, 2 children and 2 infants	Mr and Mrs C W Edwards and child
Mr & Mrs Thompson, & inft	2 Misses Peppe
Mrs Ivey	Mr Fillingham
Mr W F O'Donoghue	Mr and Mrs Livingstone
Col W G Cumming	Mrs R Merett
Mr R A Anderson	Mr W G Fitzgerald
Mrs Grose	Mr A D Campbell
Miss Butcher	Miss Armitage
Miss Green	Mr Jefferies
	Mr Choitton

FROM BRINDISI.

Lt H H Hulse	Mrs Banks
Mr J F Muir	Capt B Combe
Mr G H D Walker	Mr W D Graham
Mr H Innes	Mr Biddy and infant
Mr Penington	Mr McGuire
Capt A R Denne	Maj Ormsley Gore
Lt W Bailey	Mr Brikenshaw
Mrs Robertson	Mr and Mrs Tate and infant
Mr Starling	Capt H W Georges
Lt-Col Stone, RA	Mr and Mrs O R Jones
Maj Montressor	Mr R Arbuthnot
Mr E T Ansell	Mr Chambers

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE House of Lords met for a few minutes on Monday to receive Her Majesty's reply to the Address, and to pass the Consolidated Fund Bill through all its stages.

The House of Commons held a formal sitting on Saturday, when the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill was read a third time. The House then adjourned until last night, when business was resumed.

The result of the polling in the Leith Burghs was declared on Tuesday. Mr. Munro-Ferguson, Ministerialist, was returned, receiving 5,823 votes against 4,692 recorded for Mr. W. Bell, Unionist—a majority of 1,131, or 512 fewer than Mr. Munro-Ferguson obtained at the general election of 1892.

The polling for the Hawick Burghs took place on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. T. Shaw, Ministerialist, who sought re-election on his acceptance of office as Solicitor-General for Scotland, and Mr. M'Leod Fullarton, Q.C., Unionist. Mr. Shaw was returned, receiving 3,203 votes, against 2,556 for Mr. Fullarton—a Ministerialist majority of 647, or 282 more than at the general election in 1892.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone, writing to Sir John Cowan, regards his retirement as marking the close of the period which began with the first Reform Act. Another period has now opened, possibly of greater moral dangers. After reminding the masses that their present political elevation is owing to no principle less broad and noble than the love of liberty for all, the ex-Premier expresses his regret that the discrepancy of sentiment between the two Houses of Parliament has received within the last twelve months such a development as to raise a question between a Chamber in the main responsible and a Chamber totally irresponsible to the nation at large.

Mr. Gladstone was, last week, examined by Mr. Nettleship, the well-known oculist, who confirms the presence of cataract in both eyes, but he does not adv so an early operation.

Mr. Asquith, M.P., Home Secretary, spoke at a meeting in Berwickshire on Tuesday, and admitting that the Government majority depended on their Irish friends, enumerated the various beneficial measures announced by the Government as entitling them to the support of the country at large.

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a large Unionist demonstration in Edinburgh on Thursday last, and sharply criticized Lord Rosebery's recent speech in the same city.

IRELAND.

An art and industrial exhibition was opened on Saturday in the Ulster-hall, Belfast, by the Lord Mayor of the city.

A great Unionist and Orange demonstration was held on Tuesday at Lurgan, Colonel Sanderson, M.P., was the principal speaker. He criticized the present position of, and commented on the dissensions in, the Irish Nationalist party, and contended that the Orange organization had had a great deal to do with the defeat of Home Rule down to the present day.

The meeting of the shareholders in the *Freeman's Journal*, which was adjourned on Tuesday owing to an accident, was resumed on Wednesday, and lasted over five hours. It was marked by a succession of stormy scenes and by the interchange of reproaches and denunciations between Messrs. J. Dillon, M.P., and T. M. Healy, M.P. Ultimately the meeting broke up in order that a poll might be taken on a motion for adjournment.

Sir Robert Stewart, Professor of Music in Dublin University, died on Saturday evening in Dublin.

GENERAL.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, for many years director of the South Kensington Museum, died on Friday at Lowestoft. He was in his 66th year.

Captain Lovett Cameron, the well-known African traveller and explorer, was thrown from his horse on Monday night, near Leighton Buzzard, and so shockingly injured that he died a few hours afterwards.

The Duke of Bedford on Wednesday unveiled a bronze statue of John Howard, the celebrated prison reformer, which has been erected in the market place of Bedford.

Mr. F. Clifford and Mr. R. P. Blennerhassett have been appointed Queen's Counsel.

Good Friday services were held as usual at St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Temple Church, and most of the other churches in the metropolis. At St. Paul's the preachers were the Rev. R. E. Ransford (chaplain to the Lord Mayor), the Rev. B. P. Winnington Ingram, the Rev. N. M. Morgan-Brown, and the Rev. Berdmore Compton. At Westminster Abbey Archdeacon Farrar preached in the morning and Dean Bradley in the afternoon, and at the Temple Church Canon Ainger was the preacher.

The Easter Bank Holiday was observed on Monday under favourable weather conditions. The exodus of pleasure-seekers by railway from the metropolitan district was very large, though not quite so great as on the Easter Monday of last year.

The Easter Volunteer Manœuvres began on Friday. On that morning the Volunteers at Winchester attended church parade in the cathedral. In the afternoon the various battalions went on the Downs and practised the attack. At Guildford, where about 3,500 Volunteers are mustered, there was church parade in the morning at the different churches in the town, and subsequently the men practised outpost duty for several hours. The Metropolitan Artillery Volunteers occupied the fort at Garrison Point and the Royal Artillery Barracks at Sheerness. Grain Fort was garrisoned by the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers, who were engaged on Friday in drill at the 18 and 25 ton guns.

It is reported that the staff of factory inspectors under the Home Office is likely to be supplemented by the appointment of further inspectors, male and female, and also of 15 inspectors' assistants; and that the Home Secretary will seek to amend the Factory Acts so as to extend his power of dealing with unhealthy industries.

The 25th annual conference of the National Union of Teachers began its sittings on Monday at Oxford. The Vice-Chancellor of the University (Dr. Boyd, Principal of Hertford College) and the Mayor having welcomed the conference to Oxford, the president, Mr. Gray, was installed and delivered an inaugural address, in which he urged the necessity for the establishment of District Boards of Education. The proceedings were continued on the two following days.

Mr. W. Mather, M.P., has issued to the employer in the engineering and machine-making trades and to the workmen's associations connected with those industries a report on the result of a year's experiment with the "forty-eight hours week," without reduction of wages, at the Salford Ironworks. The experiment has, on the whole, been remarkably successful.

A scheme has been promoted for the construction of a harbour of refuge at Alborough, on the Suffolk coast. It is estimated that the cost of providing a commodious harbour would not exceed £60,000.

The judgment in the Board of Trade inquiry, held at Glasgow last week, as to the loss of the barque Port Yarrock off the west coast of Ireland on the 29th of January, was given on Tuesday. The Court held that the vessel was not sufficiently or efficiently manned, and that the managing owner was gravely blameworthy and they found him liable for £75 towards the expenes of the inquiry.

A collision occurred on Wednesday between the steamer Yesso, bound from Bristol to Baltimore, in ballast, and a schooner, the Lizzie R Wilce, from Hayle to Bristol. The steamer sank in five minutes, and three of her crew of 26 were drowned.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Capt W. N. Dyett, Bombay Ret.; Lord Hannen; Capt. Lovett Cameron; Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen; Major-Gen. R. Patton; Major G. B. Luxford; Sir J. C. Rogers, Bart.; Sir R. Stewart; Mr. Hadyn Parry; Viscountess Templeton.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. W. R. PARKER, Yorkshire Regt., has been appointed second in command of 1st Bn., vice Major A. C. Fryer.

LIEUT. M. C. MAUNSELL, R.H.A., has been appointed Instructor in Electricity at the Royal Military Academy, from 1st prox.

LT.-COL. W. W. SMITH, R. A., recently promoted from R. H. A. has been posted to the command of a division of Garrison Artillery at Golden-Hill, Isle of Wight.

MAJOR G. P. F. BYNG, Yorkshire L. I., has been selected for the command of the 1st Bn., vacant on the completion by Lt.-Col. G. F. White of his four years' tenure.

BT.-MAJOR E. J. MONTAGU-STUART-WORTLEY, C.M.G., King's Royal Rifles. Brigade-Major at Malta, obtains his regimental majority consequent on the approaching retirement of Major H. R. Lovett.

THE 28th Bombay Pioneers, on their return to Kirkee from road making in Manipur, were inspected at Kirkee by Major-General Blundell, C. B., Commanding the Poona District, on the 11th instant.

CAPT. A. M. STUART, R. E., has been appointed a First-class Assistant-inspector of Warlike Stores, vice Capt. H. E. Tyler, R. E., who has left to take up the appointment of Inspector of Submarine Defences in India.

CAPT. G. W. MAUNSELL, Royal West Kent Regt., Adjutant of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Corps, obtains his majority consequent on the approaching advancement of Major J. C. Cautley to the command of the 2nd Bn.

LT.-COL. R. W. RAINSFORD-HANNAY, R. A., has been appointed Chief Instructor of the Royal Military Repository, Woolwich, vice Col. R. MacGregor Stewart, C. B., R. A., who takes over the command of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness.

A SUM of seven lakhs, on account of the Gilgit Agency, has been appropriated for 1894-95 in the Military estimates, and a sum of Rs. 90,000 for hutting the troops at Bunji has been provided, as also a further sum of Rs. 10,000 for fortifying Chilas.

THE question of the provision of funds in the Military estimates for the transport of the first line of Engineer equipment of service companies of corps of Sappers and Miners has to be unavoidably postponed until the present hard times have improved.

UNDER instructions from Bombay Army Headquarters, the drafts for Burma *ex malabar*, numbering 3 officers, 310 non-commissioned officers and men, will be detained at the Poona rest-camp until the end of April. The date fixed for their move onwards will be notified hereafter.

THE estimate of the sum to be paid by the Government of India for the deferred pay of the troops serving in the East has been reduced by £35,000. This matter has been for some time under discussion between the home and Indian authorities, and it may probably be now regarded as satisfactorily settled.

THE British Army rank and file will be glad to hear that orders have been issued by the Government of India extending the new good conduct regulations, as contained in paragraphs 994,995,999,1001,1001 A and 1005 of the Royal Warrant of 1893, to India, with effect from the 22nd August 1893, that being the date of receipt of the Royal Warrant in India, although the date of its promulgation at home was the 28th March 1893.

THE Commander-in-Chief, having recommended that the rate of recovery to be effected from officers of the British Mounted Service on account of charges purchased from Government, should be the same as that recovered from British officers of Native Cavalry Regiments, the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal. The rates to be recovered in future will therefore be:—

From Field Officers and Captains	Rs. 150
From Subalterns	" 75

THE competitive examination for admission to the senior class at the Artillery College, will be held under the Director-General of Military Education at Woolwich, and at stations abroad, on Tuesday the 20th November 1894, and the two following days. Eight vacancies will be offered for competition:—Three to officers of the Royal Artillery, three for officers of other arms of the service (excluding Royal Engineers), one for an officer of the Royal Navy or Royal Marines. The eighth officer on the list will be admitted (if qualified) irrespectively of the branch to which he belongs. If an officer of the Royal Navy or Royal Marines does not present himself and qualify, the vacancy created thereby, and any other spare vacancy, will go in turn to the Royal Artillery and to the other arms.

THE Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards has issued an excellently executed map, on the scale of one inch to ten miles, giving full details of the distribution of all available land forces of all arms. The boundaries of military and regimental districts are clearly indicated. By means of coloured indicators, black for the Regular Army, green for the Militia and blue for the Yeomanry and Volunteers, the strength and composition of the forces at each station are represented. The whole arrangements and workmanship of the map are excellent and reflect no little credit upon the Intelligence Staff, the members of which have done so much lately to earn the confidence not only of their military superiors, but the taxpayers also, by their industry and anxiety to post the public in all details of our own and foreign armies which it is desirable to make known.

THE Duke of Connaught is, it is stated, formulating a scheme which may have a very important bearing on the future training of our forces. The Duke has been inspired to this (says the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*) by the absence of the co-operative spirit from our military manœuvres. Why should not there be combined exercises for the Regulars, the Militia, and the Volunteers? The result of the association of the three bodies with a common purpose, and under a common commander, would be, he is convinced, to establish a bond of sympathy between the officers of the three forces, while at the same time it would have a very important military significance. The Duke has convinced himself that this association can be obtained at stated intervals without any serious difficulty. In his purpose he has the practical sympathy of his predecessor at Aldershot, Sir Evelyn Wood.

THE equipment of the new fort at Barton's Point, near Sheerness, has been completed, and the guns have been tested upon their mountings with satisfactory results. The fort is the outpost of the defences for the protection of the entrances to the Rivers Thames and Medway, and has been constructed upon the site of the old Rifle-Butts. The stronghold commands the channels from the North Sea into the two rivers, and is armed with two 9·2in. and two 6in. breechloading guns. The fort has been connected by telephone with the fortifications in Sheerness garrison. Much has been done in recent years to strengthen the fortifications at the entrances to the rivers Thames and Medway. In addition to the new works at Barton's Point, a wing battery has been constructed at Grain Fort, and is equipped with two 11in. rifled muzzleloading guns and two 4in. quick-firing guns. The armament of Grain Fort has also been improved by the mounting of several new 10in. breech-loading guns in place of 10in. muzzle-loaders, while the centre station at Sheerness has been entirely reconstructed and equipped with two 10in. breech-loaders, which take the place of the obsolete 64-pounder muzzle-loading guns. The various defence works, together with the alterations at Garrison Point Fort, are now complete, and are all connected by telephone with Sheerness garrison.

THE RETIREMENT OF SIR MEREDYTH PLOWDEN.

AT Lahore, on Wednesday morning, the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Rattigan tendered the farewell of the Punjab bar to Sir Meredyth Plowden, who took his place on the bench for the last time. In reply to Mr. Rattigan's remark Sir M. Plowden said: With regard to the flattering terms in which Mr. Rattigan spoke of my work in court I should ask you, gentlemen, to do what you have constantly to do, and that is to suspend your judgment. Nothing but time will show whether a Judge's work has been for good. No doubt if it stands the test of time no person can be more gratified than I shall be, but at the present moment the only thing I do know for certain is that from first to last my heart has been in my work. I shall, of course, watch the future career of this court with the greatest interest, and so the gentlemen who practice before the court; and I should be indeed sorry if I thought my connection with this court was wholly severed by my taking my departure to-day. I feel it is incumbent on me, as a judge who has been sitting in this court for many years, especially sitting during the critical period when we have had really to review the decisions of the very early days of court, by the help of the light that has been thrown upon custom by the investigations chiefly of settlement officers, having sat for all those years and during the period while we have been discovering what the true basis of customary law is in this Province is in its relation to personal law, to continue my studies in the customary law of the Province, and, as soon as may be, to give the benefit of the conclusions I arrive at to those who are interested in the subject. I hope that before very long I shall be able to commit to writing, no longer authoritatively but with free hand as a mere student, my views on customary law, and to throw light on a great deal that may appear confused or obscure.

MR. WESTLAND AND THE TREASURY BALANCES.

MR. J. A. ANDERSON, as President of the Indian Currency Association, has addressed the following letter, dated the 5th instant, to Mr. Stephen Jacob, C. S. Officiating Secretary to Government, Finance and Commerce Department, Simla.

SIR,—I am directed to say that my Committee has noted with satisfaction the assurance given by the Hon. Mr Westland in the debate on the Budget that the excess Treasury balances will not be used so as to interfere with the currency policy of the Government, and that the main object of India's Finance at present is the re-establishment of the rupee.

2. I have also the honour to direct your attention to the following further statement, which appears in the revised speech of the Finance Minister as issued to the daily journals for publication: "We have realised during the last few months the fact that it is to the operation of commercial forces alone that we must look for the accomplishment of the object of the currency legislation, and I must, if I look for success in the operation, allow free play to that particular force which has driven into my reserve Treasuries ten crores of rupees for which I have no use.

3. It appears to my Committee that as fully set forth in the Financial Statement for 1894-95, the 'particular' force which drove into the reserve Treasuries these ten crores of rupees was the resolute withholding of Council Bills and the employment, during the resulting period of contracting currency and rising Bank rates, of the Secretary of State's autorised borrowing powers.

4. This Association has always held that the contraction of the currency is essential to success in the contemplated change of monetary standard and its views in this respect, I would respectfully submit, have the countenance of the present Finance Minister, who recognises that "Commerce declared that a rate of 9 or 10 per cent. is necessary to induce merchants and bankers to supply themselves with funds by the 'regular ordinary method of Council Bills.'"

5. I am, therefore, to ask, whether this Association is right in interpreting the statement (in para 2) of the Hon. Mr Westland as an expression of the Government's intention to make use of the existing large sterling borrowing powers of the Secretary of State for India for the purpose of insuring the success of the currency legislation by maintaining such contraction of the rupee currency as may be required to bring about the desired change of standard. My committee has been greatly impressed with the grave consequences of previous misunderstandings of the intention of the Government, and begs to urge that the fullest information on this subject may now be afforded.

KING THEEBAW'S JEWELS.

THE following is the story of King Theebaw's jewels as reported in the Home papers:—A correspondent writes to say that, for some months past, the authorities at the India Office have been engaged in investigating an extraordinary story as to hidden treasure in India. It seems that some time ago a private in the 2nd Battalion of the Royal West Surrey Regiment died at Wandsworth. On his death-bed he stated that he took part in the war with Burma in the autumn of 1885, and was among the troops who surrounded King Theebaw's palace at Mandalay. According to his death-bed confession he and another private entered the palace during the night, and after several exciting adventures, discovered, quite by accident, the King's crown and regalia. These they at once took possession of, and promptly conveyed them out of the palace. The jewels, it is stated, were worth an immense sum, but their massive gold setting made them bulky and cumbersome. The two soldiers, afraid of detection, determined to bury the treasure, and did so without delay. Shortly afterwards a sentry-box was placed upon the very site, and according to the statement made by the dying soldier the jewels are still there. The gentleman who received this confession at once sought out the other soldier, who was living at Southampton on a pension. When first questioned on the subject this man appeared to be greatly frightened, but upon being told that no harm would befall him he admitted that the statement made by the other soldier was correct. The Secretary of State for India was then communicated with, and eventually a report of the matter was sent to the Chief Commissioner of Burma. After some delay the latter wrote to say that the survivor of the two soldiers would not be punished for any part he had taken in burying the treasure, and he recommended that the man should be sent out at once to find it. Subsequently the Earl of Kimberley, through his secretary, wrote stating that the Government of India were prepared to give the man 10 per cent. on any property he might discover up to the value of 100,000 rupees and 5 per cent. on the remainder, if any should be found in excess of that value. The authorities also offered to pay his passage to India, and provide him with an outfit. The man is now on his way to India, and is confident of his ability—a confidence apparently shared by the authorities—to find the buried treasure. It is remembered now that the jewels found in the palace were not so numerous or valuable as had been expected, but it was thought at the time that many had been taken away by the women who were allowed to leave.

INDIAN PRISONS.

MR. WILLIAM TALLACK, of the Howard Association, writing in the "Times" of March 24th on the subject of Indian prisons, referred to the successful labours of such eminent medical advisers of Indian Government as Dr. Joseph Ewart, Dr. F. J. Mouat, and others, in reducing the mortality of Indian prisons, and invited attention to the need for still more effort in this direction, inasmuch as the latest offical statistics of Indian prisons still show a mortality which, in a number of cases, ranges from 75 to 150 per 1,000. Seeing that in most of the prisons the rate is now brought below 50 per 1,000, and in nearly a dozen of those in the North-West Provinces, for example, below twenty, and in one (Rae Bareli) below seven, it is probable that similar endeavours with the higher rate prisons will also achieve further success. The convict establishment on the Andaman Islands shows a very low mortality, and for this as well as other reasons it is desirable that a larger rather than, as recently, a smaller number of Indian convicts should be sent thither instead of being detained for long terms in the gaols of the mainland. Improved drainage and ventilation, better filtration of water the freer use of charcoal and other disinfectants, together with similar sanitary aids, would probably be very helpful in reducing the still high mortality of many of the prisons. A chief defect in the Indian prison administration is the almost entire absence of separation of criminals by night. There ought to be no new prisons built in India without provision for night separation. For this is an obvious essential, if demoralisation is to be lessened. A good beginning has been made in this direction in the Madras Presidency, where Mr. A. G. Cardew is Inspector-General, and where two cellular gaols have been built; whilst the larger or central prisons have had from fifty to 100 cells constructed for the partial adoption of separation. But outside that Presidency scarcely any progress has been made in this respect. Sir. J. W. Tyler, the energetic and humane Inspector-General of Prisions in the North-West Provinces, has lately been making praiseworthy efforts to introduce another feature which has hitherto been a desideratum in India, a discharged prisoners' aid society.

HIDDEN TREASURE IN BURMA.

ACCORDING to a statement in papers, the authorities at the India Office have, for some months past, been engaged in investigating an extraordinary as to hidden treasure in India. It seems that some time ago a private in the 2nd Battalion of the Royal West Surrey Regiment died at Wandsworth. On his death-bed he stated that he took part in the war with Burma in the autumn of 1885, and was among the troops which surrounded King Theebaw's palace at Mandalay. According to his confession the and another private entered the palace during the night, and after several exciting adventures, discovered quite by accident the King's crown and regalia. These they at once took possession of and promptly conveyed them out of the palace. The jewels, it is stated, were worth an immense sum. Their massive gold settings made them heavy and cumbersome, and the two soldiers being afreid of detection, buried them just outside the palace ground. Shortly afterwards a sentry box was placed upon the very site, and, according to the statement made by the dying soldiers, that jewels are still there. The gentleman who received this confession at once sought out the other soldier concerned in the affair, a man named William White, living at Southampton on a pension. When first questioned on the subject, he appeared to be greatly frightened, but upon being told that no harm would befall him, he admitted that the story told by his dead comrade was correct. The Secretary of State for India was then communicated with, and eventually a report of the matter was sent to the Chief Commissioner of Burma. After some delay, the latter wrote to say that White would not be punished for any part he had taken in burying the treasure, and recommending that he be sent out at once to find it. Afterwards the Earl of Kimberley, through his secretary, wrote stating that the Government of India were prepared to give White 10 per cent. on any property he might discover up to the value of 100,000 rupees, and 5 per cent. on the remainder if any should be found in excess of that value. The authorities also offered to pay his passage to India, and provide him with an outfit. Ex-Private White is now on his way to India, and is confident of his ability to find the burried treasure. It is remembered now that the jewels found in the palace were not so numerous or valuable as was expected, but it was thought at the time that many had been taken away by the women who were allowed to leave.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

AN attempt was made last month (says the Moscow correspondent of the "Standard") to stop the Russian mail about four miles outside Old Sarakhs, a strategic Russian outpost on the Persian frontier, between eighty and ninety miles from Tedjent, the nearest station on the Transcaspian Railway. This which is a common occurrence in most parts of Russia's Asiatic dominions, is remarkable as the first attempt of the kind in Transcaspia. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" writes, March 23:—"A plan of special customs arrangements for the Russian frontiers in Central Asia has now been definitely drawn up. Custom-houses of the first class are to be established at Krasnovodsk, Tchikishiar, Askabad, Ushak, and Bokhara; and custom-houses of the second category at Sarakhs, Merv, Kerki, and Kilif. The Russian frontier line, protected by a special body of frontier guards, will begin at Tchikishliar, on the Caspian, and will run along the Kopet Dagh Mountains to Sarakhs; thence to Zashkepri, up the Amu Daria to Kerki, and along the Afghan frontier to the beginning of the Pamirs, where the line will for the present come to an end. The Khanate of Bokhara being included within this customs zone, the Ameer of that country is to be authorised to receive merchandise free of duty for his own personal requirements up to the value of 3 000,000 of roubles (about £290,000) a year.

The official Turkestan Gazette has a curious column of correspondence from the Pamir outpost. The writer begins with a few meteorogical data of an extremely elementary kind for January, and proceeds with notes on the fauna of the district, such as an average sportsman makes for himself on a shooting expedition. Having thus attempted to vindicate the alleged scentific character of the outpost, the writer turns to other matters, and the following pragraph is, perhaps, worthy of attention —"Khirgiz have approached the nearest outpost. Pamir Volost, which consists of 255 tents and 982 inhabitants. The remoteness of the Pamir from our settled points, and the hostile attitude of the Afghans and Chinese, put difficulties in the way of raising the crops for the sustenance of the population. For the the present the supply is guaranteed by 1000 poods of grain and flour despatched from Jerghana by the order of the Military Governor." The article concludes with the following significant news:—"Our neighbours on the right, the Afghans, have recalled to Kabul the Governor of Shignan, Katulla Khan, a Khirgiz on the wrongful suspicion that he had had dealings with the Russians, and have appointed in his place a native born 'Afghan.'"

Captain Kouznietzoff, of the Russian Staff, who passed the winter of 1892-93 in the Pamir, and has since suffered so severely from the climate that he has had to return to Russia to recruit, has been staying on his way home at Tashkend, where (says Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent) he delivered to the officers of the Turkestan General Staff an interesting lecture on the country from which he had come. The Pamir, he said, was not a plateau. The plains and valleys formed scarcely a tenth of the whole extent of the territory. Bounded on all sides by mountain ranges, except to the west, where its limits were the Valley of the Piandja and the upper course of the Amu Daria, the country was intersected by numerous mountain chains, for the most part running parallel to one another, and the relative small height of the mountain ranges and passes to the east of the Pamir as compared with the valleys, was the reason why it is still continued to be considered a plateau. The farther the traveller advanced towards the west the more inaccessible and wild he found the country. The valleys narrowed into simple passes, traversed only by precipitous and broken paths. The aspect of Roshan, Shugnan, and Vakhan were especially rugged and inhospitable. The hilly portions of the Pamir were well watered, lakes and rivers abounding. The higher valleys, the borders of the lakes, and the eastern slope of the highest section of the Pamir were destitute of trees, and were covered only by a thick carpet of grass. In the lower valleys grew a low grass, called by the natives kiak, which was excellent food for cattle. In the eastern side were found small bushes, the stems and roots of which formed the sole fuel for the inhabitants, though as one advanced to the west trees of various kinds, the willow, the birch, the mountain poplar, and others, were met with. The climate as a whole was most inhospitable. The air was very damp, and a violent wind was always blowing. The inhabitants suffered greatly from chills and rheumatism, as well as from scorbutic affections brought about by the meagre diet on which they lived. Nevertheless, the detachment of Russian troops, 216 men strong, which occupied the Shadjan entrenchments during the winter had lost only one man from pulmonary disease. The soldiers had lived in felt tents, arranged in groups of four, with a fifth forming a sort of vestibule common to all four. Each tent was covered with a double roof of felt coated with earth, and was warmed by an iron stove. Ten soldiers occupied each tent. The timely provision of suitable food had saved the men from scurvy, but they had suffered from colds and the like complaints, as well as from the mountain sickness, which was produced by the rarefaction of the air, and showed itself in attacks of suffocation, vertigo, and bleeding from the nose.

HOW TO MAKE TEA.

MR. ERNEST HART, chairman of the council of the National Health Society, delivered an address last week on "Tea, coffee, and cocoa," at the society's rooms, Berners-street. Taking (says the *British Medical Journal*) tea and coffee as the two typical beverages of the kind prevalent throughout the East, and in Western Europe, Mr. Hart proceeded to discuss what were the important matters known or unknown about them, and to compare the methods of preparation and of infusion which prevailed in the West and in the East. The essential point in all these modes of preparation is the softening of the tea-leaf and the crushing it so as to set free within the substance of the leaf the theine and essential oils which it contains, so as to render them more easily diffused when infused in hot water as a beverage. After discribing the mode of growth and of selection of the leaf, the lecturer paid a warm compliment to the Ceylon teas and the Indian teas, pointing out, however, that the great favour with which Ceylon teas were now regarded was no doubt due to the fact that, while equally rich in theine, they had less proportion of tannin than the Indian teas. In 1880 the total export of tea from Ceylon was under 120,000lb.; this year it had reached 80,000,000lb. Mr. Hart gave the result of a series of experiments, which threw much doubt upon the current views on the subject of tannin in teas. It was supposed generally that letting the hot water stand upon the leaves more than fifteen minutes extracted a considerable additional amount of tannin from the tea, and was very deleterious. This was hardly the fact. After fifteen minutes very little more tannin could be extracted from the tea by the ordinary methods of infusion. What came over was an unpleasant disagreeably flavoured bitter extractive, which had lost all delicacy of flavour, and was unpleasant to the palate, but it did not contain the excess of tannin popularly attributed to it. Tannin was so highly soluble that it was dissolved in the water from the very first instant of contact, and the three minutes' infusion of pale tea contained a very large proportion of tannin. He agreed with Sir W. Roberts in believing that the alleged ill effects of the tannin in the tea were probably very much exaggerated, and that the ill effects of drinking too much tea and too strong tea were due to the theine and volatile extractives of the tea, and not to the tannin. It was quite a fallacy to suppose, although he often saw it stated, that common teas contained more tannin than the choicer varieties. The most essential point of all for making good tea of the finest quality, and with the least waste, was the thorough crushing of the leaf, and its subdivision in such a manner that the largest possible surface was rapidly exposed to the boiling water infusing it. Hence the traditional preference by the Japanese, who in this matter had shown their customary intelligence and refinement of taste, for their carefully prepared and selected "tea powder," which produced the finest tea in the world. Hence, too, probably the superiority of the thoroughly crushed tea bricks of the best quality formerly sent from China to Russia. This matter had been greatly overlooked in the West, but undoubtedly it was the key to any further progress in the art and economies of tea-drinking.

MRS. BESANT writes to the *Times* to contradict the statement that she ever urged that, "if the youths of India act up to the traditions of their past, instead of fawning on a foreign Power, they would not long remain under a foreign yoke." She has, she says, refused to take any part in political affairs in India. Her work is spiritual, and she aims at "bringing about a spiritual revival as against the materialistic ideas which are spreading from the Western education to which the youth of India is now submitted. It is an attempt to reinvigorate the ancient Aryan ideals as against those of Western civilisation, and to inspire Indians with aspiration towards spiritual evolution as against the desire for material 'progress.' From which it will be seen that the Theosophical Society has at least rendered India the service of absorbing Mrs. Besant's energies to an extent which robs her of inclination to dabble in affairs in which she might work much mischief. In a letter to the editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Mrs. Besant says she lacks the practical sagacity and alertness as to details necessary, say, to a National Congressman.

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AMERICAN NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

THE PLANS OF ITS LEADERS.

MR. WALTER WELLMAN, the leader of the American expedition which will leave Norway in a few days for the Arctic Seas, gave to a representative of Reuter's Agency at an interview on March 25, some interesting particulars of his undertaking.

Speaking of the character of the expedition, Mr. Wellman said that the expedition was in character one of exploration, and had placed geographical discovery above everything else. Its distinguishing feature was that the journey was wholly a summer venture. The advantages of a summer expedition are that we approach our work without having been weakened by an "Arctic winter, and that every man and dog will be as fresh and strong as ever. By avoiding the winter we avoid also an enormous loss of strength vitality, and moral force. The long polar night reduces the fighting and intellectual force of even the best of any party. Again, we find the summer season, with a temperature during four months rather above than below freezing, most suitable for the work in hand. By using the summer we avoid the terrible struggle against intense cold and furious storms. Whereas the sledging parties of Sir George Nares in 1875 had to struggle through a temperature ranging from thirty to forty degrees below zero, and this with frequent storms and with heavily loaded sledges, we shall escape these troubles. The same condition of things applied to the Lockwood and Brainard party of Greeley's expedition. We work only during the favourable season, with an equipment specilly designed for that time of year, and we hope to be able to accomplish our end and return to our headquarters before the favourable season has been succeeded by the Arctic winter."

Another important feature of the expedition (Mr. Wellman said) was the use of luminium in the construction of the boats and sledges. "I have had three small boats constructed of this metal, and built on the lines of the surf-boats of the United States Life-Saving Service. By this means we get great strength with extreme lightness. The Delong and Melville party, in their memorable escape from the ice-pack to the north of Siberia in 1881, carried boats weighing, when empty, from 2500lb. to 3000lb. each, and Sir E. Parry in his famous attempt to reach the Pole from the north of Spitzbergen in 1827 carried boats weighing 1700lb., while we have boats of approximately the same capacity and of even greater strength, weighing from 350 to 400 pounds each. It is impossible to puncture the sides of these boats with repeated blows from a hammer. We have used aluminium with tensile strength of 54,000 pounds to the square inch; equal to the very best iron and only about one-third its weight. In our sledges, too, which are of aluminium, we have a new departure in Arctic work. They are of what is known as the Hudson Bay type, with flat smooth bottoms. Of these we shall take about half-a-dozen. They are merely sheets of properly strengthened aluminium, weighing about twenty-eight pounds, with a carrying capacity of 1000 pounds if necessary. But, in addition to the saving in weight our sledges are convertible into boats.

In making their plans the explorers have assumed that the ice-pack can be traversed, as it has been by many parties—by Parry in 1827, by Delong and Melville, of the Jeannette, by the Austrians in 1877, and by others:—"These expeditions have proved that the pack can be traversed at all rates of speed, varying from three to twenty-five miles a day. It has also been shown that an avarage man with a light load on his back can walk over half to two miles per hour. The whole question is, therefore, one of energy and power. The road over the pack is not impracticable; but if it is to be successfully traversed the party must have small loads and great motive power. It is after these two conditions that we have striven. In addition to the power of men, we shall have that of dogs, and here is another innovation. Working in the summer, Esquimaux dogs are not a necessity, and so we shall take fifty draft dogs from Belgium and Holland, animals which are superior in strength and tractability to the Esquimaux."

Asked as to the nature of the stores and clothes to be taken by the expedition, Mr. Wellman replied:—"We shall take highly concentrated prepared food, desiccated vegetables, and so forth. As a sample of what we are doing in this respect, I have in a small case only a few inches square the concentrated essence of two and a half barrels of sugar. We take stores enough to last twelve months, in order to have a reserve should we be compelled to spend a winter in Spitzbergen; but as a fact, I have no expectation of remaining in the Arctic region after Oct. 1. Our concentrated foods are only for use on the sledge Journey. We have very little in the way of special clothing, and with the exception of fleece-lined underwear our apparel will be only such as would be worn in England during the winter. As with our reserve food, we shall take a few fur suits as an emergency provision; we shall use sleeping bags of light reindeer skin made in Norway."

Mr. Wellman next proceeded to give his itinerary. It is as follows:—"On April 24 our party of sixteen men, including five Americans and eleven Norwegians, of whom four are scientists from the University of Christiania, sail from Aalesund, Norway, in the steamer Ragnvald Jarl. This ship has for several seasons been engaged in the whale and seal fishing, and is built especially for ice work. She is commanded by one of the best ice pilots in the world, who acted in that capacity for Captain Wiggins during his last Yenissei expedition. Leaving Aalesund we shall proceed north along the Norwegian coast to Tromsoe, and sailing thence on May 1 we shall steam as rapidly as possible due north to Danes Island, Spitzbergen, where we hope to arrive on May 10. Here you will see the tremendous advantage of the routes we have adopted. Thus early in the year and with only a few day's steam from Norway we're able to reach lat. 80, which is as far north as many expeditions have advanced. In ten days we shall have reached a point exactly half-way between civilisation at Tromsoe (the terminus of the Atlantic cable) and the North Pole, the distance being 700 statute miles in either direction. Danes Island is really our half-way house to the Pole. There we establish our headquarters in a very good house already existing, and kindly lent to us by Mr. Pike, an English gentleman, who built it as a shooting-box, and who has visited it on several occasions in his yacht. Hastily landing our stores and equipments, I shall leave two of my party in charge of the extra stores and furs. Professor Oyen, of Christiania, a geologist well known on both sides of the Atlantic, will remain at headquarters with an assistant. The exploring party will stay at Danes Island probably not more than forty-eight hours, when we shall again embark on the steamer, fully expecting to rejoin our two comrades at the end of September after having accomplished the object of our journey. The Ragnvald Jarl will now proceed to the edge of the ice-pack, probably beetween 80 and 81 N. latitude, and between May 15 and May 20 we hope to have disembarked with fourteen men, fifty dogs, six sledges, and three boats upon the ice pack. The steamer will return to Danes Island, where she will remain.

At this point the real work of the expedition will begin. Mr. Wellman thus describes it:—"We shall travel to the north and a little to the east as fast as we can, at first only slowly, as the ice is roughest and much more difficult to traverse near the land, gradually becoming smoother as we advance to the northward. During the first two weeks I shall be satisfied if we do five or six miles per diem; but later on when we reach the normal ice we shall hope to travel twelve to sixteen miles per day, a speed attainded by other parties on similar roads with greater weights. We shall proceed north about twenty-five days, and then seven of the party, forming the supporting section of the expedition will be sent back to headquarters. The rest, forming the Polar party, will continue its march to the north for another thirty-five days. If in the sixty days of northerly travel we can do an average of eight miles a day we shall have advanced 400 miles, or, say, to the 86 or 87 parallel. If we can increase our rate of speed to the average of twelve miles a day, we see no reason why we should not reach the Pole itself. The expiration of our sixty day's march will bring us to July 15, and we shall still have sixty days in which to return to headquarters, and to arrive there in ample time to steam back to Norway before the ice shall have closed in around Spitsbergen. No matter where we are on July 15, we can retrace our steps on that day to Danes Island. Our aim is to penetrate far enough into the great unknown region to ascertain what conditions of ice, lands, currents, life, geological formation, and so forth, exist there. In other words, our purpose is to solve, if possible, what is known as the Polar problem, which man has been trying to solve for two centuries, and in which Great Britain and the United States of America have ever been the leading and most successful workers."

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MARCH 27.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut J A Berners resigns his commission.

14th Hussars—Capt H W Mitchell to be Major, vice A C King, placed on temporary half pay; Lieut R G Brooksbank to be Captain, vice H W Mitchell.

19th Hussars—Sec Lieut V R P Stapleton Cotton to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Royal Engineers—Lieut Col A de V Brooke, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on halfpay; Lt Col J T Marsh on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is retained as a supernumerary to the establishment of the corps, under the provisions of Article 105, Royal Warrant, March 28 1893. Lieut Col R J H Parker, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on half-pay. The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant Colonels:—D A Johnston, vice A de V Broke; C H Bagot, vice J T Marsh; Sir G S Clarke, KCMG, vice R J H Parker. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be captains:—H B Williams, in succession to Major D A Jonston; G L Fanshawe, in succession to Major C H Bagot; C H Enthoven, in succession to Major Sir G S Clarke, KCMG. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second Lieutenants—E G Mayrike, C B Thomson, R M Macrory.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieut F E G Ponsonby is seconded for service on the staff.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col R Upcher, DSO, from Lieutenant Colonel half pay, to be a Colonel to command the 5th (the Northumberland Fusiliers) and 68th (the Durham Light Infantry) Regimental districts, vice Col C E Hope, who's about to vacate that appointment.

LINE BATTALIONS.

Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Lieut J H D'Aeth to be Captain, vice G G Hunter, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Norfolk Regt—Captain F J D Luard, D S O is seconded for service under Article 55H Royal Warrant, March 28.

Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut W N K Grimble resigns his commission.

Bedfordshire Regt—Sec. Lieut E de S Thorpe, to be Lieutenant, vice A B Minchin, seconded.

Leicestershire Regt Qmstr and Hon Capt A J Garrard retires on retired pay.

Royal Irish Reg—Sec Lieut W H Wilns to be Lieutenant vice F M'Conaghey, seconded.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—The restoration to the establishment of Sec Lieut E H Warner, dated Jan. 15, 1894, is in the rank of Second Lieutenant, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Jan 30, 1894.

South Wales Borderers—Sec Lieut Grimwood to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. A W Ranken to be Major, vice J M Evetts, promoted Lieutenant Colonel on half pay; Lieut E H S Twyford to be Captain, vice A W Ranken. The undermentioned Second Lieutents to be Lieutenants:—C G Campbell, probationer Indian Staff Corps, vice E H S Twyford; W M Guthrie, Sith, probationer Indian Staff Corps, to complete establishment; C C Newnham, to complete establishment, Sec Lit A C Northey, from the Leicestershire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice C C Newnham.

East Surry Regt—The seconding of Capt L Smith, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Jan 30, 18 is post-dated to Jan 1, 1894; Capt F White, is seconded for service as an adjutant of volunteers.

Duke of Wellingtons (West Riding Reg)—Lieut Col E Nesbit on completion of four years service in command of a batalion, is placed on halfpay.

Royal Sussex Regt—Sec Lieut S D Wonn to be Leiutenant, vice F A Maxwell, seconded.

Hampshire Regt—Sec Lieut J T Hounsfie to be Lieutenant, vice F J Bowker, seconded.

Dorsetshire Regt.—Major J W M Macarey retires on retired pay.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lanchire Regt.)—Capt E H M Elliot to be Major, vice G S Orr, promoted lieutenant-colonel on half pay.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt).—Lieut Col C E Patridge, on completion of four years service in command of a battalion, is placed on retired pay.

King's Own (Yorkshire Lt In.)—Lieut Col G White, on completion of four year's service in command a battalion, is placed on retired pay. The appointment to a Second Lieutenancy of Gent Cadet H Tatum is in succession to Lieut W R J Ellis, promoted, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of March 6 1894.

King's (Shropshise Lt In.)—Capt W R B Pton retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Reg—Capt A Towers Clark to be Major vice C B D Michael deceased; Lieut J S Jones, to be Captain vice H M Kustace seconded; Sec Lieutenant, V H Branson to be Lieut vice J S Jones.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—The first Christian name of Major H D Banks is Herbert, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of March 13, 1894. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—C S Chaplin, in succession to Major R C A B Bowicke Copley, who holds a staff appointment; N N Bedingfield, vice the Hon C T Holland, seconded. The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenants to be Lieutenants—C Ashburnham, vice N N Bedingfield; L B Cuberland, vice C S Chaplain.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Lieut Col R B Cotton, on completion of four year's service in command of a battalion is placed on half pay.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—Lieut R. H. O. Capper to be Captain, vice W. A. Barnett, second; Sec. Lieut, J Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice R H O. Capp.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt, (Royal Canadian)—Capt T H Stavert to be Major, vice H H Prior, promot. The undermentioned lieutenants to be Captains:—F W Bicketts, vice C Mitchell Innes, seconded for service as Adjutant of the 2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corp E F Griffin, vice H V Pratt, seconded.

West India Regt.—Capt R Egerton to be Major, vice C I Dale, promoted; Lieut C B Morgan to be Captain, vice R Egorton; Sec Lieut R R Lawrenson to be Lieutenant, vice A G Master, seconded.

Army Service Corps—Major H G Eice to be Lieutenant Colonel on the supernumerary list.

Hong Kong Regt.—The following is substituted for the notification which appeared in the *Gazette* of Nov. 28. 18:—The undermentioned appointments to the rank of Jemadar are antedated as follows such antedates not to carry precedence in the regiment prior to June 7, 1893:—Muhammad Abdullah to April 1, 1892; Sirdah Khan to April 1, 92; Ghulam Jilani Khan to March 1, 1892; Pay Havildar Fazl Khan to be Jemadar, vice Gulab Din, deceased.

Staff—Col J B Richardson from commandant and superintendent, School of Gunnery, to be a brigadier general on the staff to command the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar, with the local and temporary rank of major general whilst so employed in succession to Major-General G J Smart, Royal Artillery, appointed to the command of the troops in the Woolwich district. Col G J Burgmann, from Assistant Adjutant General for Royal Artillery at Headquarters to be Colonel on the staff for Royal Artillery, vice Col (temporary Major Gen) F Lloyd C B, appointed Deputy Adjutant General for Royal Artillery at headquarters. Col Sir A W Mackworth, Bart from Lieutenant Colonel, half pay, to be Colonel on the staff for Royal Engineers, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, in succession to Col Bruce Brine, who is placed on half pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment Capt. J R P Gordon, 15th Hussars, to be a recruiting staff Officer, Class 2, vice Lieut Col. F Turner, who is placed on half pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment.

Ordnance Committee.—Major W E Blewitt, R A to be secretary; in succession to Lieut Col and Bt Col C Morley who is placed on half pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment.

Army Pay Dept.—Chief Paymr and Hon Col W J Carden is placed on retired pay; Staff Paymr and Hon Lieut Col J L Hewson to be chief paymaster with the honorary rank of Colonel vice Hon Col W J Carden; Staff Paymr and Hon Major J Brown is placed on retired pay; Paymr and Hon Major J A R Bell to be Staff Paymaster vice Hon Lieut Col J L Hewson.

Half Pay.—Major A C Fryer from the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt to be Lieut Col.

Memoranda.—Surg Gen A Smith M D C B retired pay to be honorary physician to the Queen vice Insp Gen of Hospitals R Lawson deceased. The appointment of Major Gen G J Smart Royal Artillery, to the command of the troops in the Woolwich District and the appointment of Major H Montgomery Campbell, Royal Artillery as his Aide-de-camp are dated Feb 1 1894 and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Feb 13, 1894 and Feb 27, 1894 Staff Paymr and Hon Major J Brown retired pay is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant colonel in recognition of his services in the Army Cay H E Tyler Royal Engineers is granted the local rank of Major whilst employed as Inspector of Submarine Defences in India.

Indian Staff Corps.—Colonel G A Way is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surg Major G H Turubull, M D to be Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel.

THE DEATH OF LORD HANNEN.

LORD HANNEN died shortly after three o'clock on the afternoon of March 29 at his London residence Lancaster-gate, in the presence of his relatives, and after a painful illness through dropsy. The deceased judge was born at Kingswood, Surrey, in 1821, his father being a London merchant. He was educated at St. Paul's School and at the University of Heidelberg. He was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1848 chose the Home Circuit, and speedily attained a very considerable practice in commercial law. In the great Shrewsbury case before the House of Lords he was counsel for the successful claimant.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E M Pratt, B C S — Lieut W E E Lloyd, I S C
Capt D M Babington, R A — Lieut C U Baker, I S C
Capt H L Custance, I S C — Mr T Anderson, R I M
Capt W W Taylor, I S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col A C Talbot, I S C 7 mos — Major J H C Harrison, C I E R E, 6 days
Major F P L White, I S C mo — Lieut F Bullock, R E, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H F D Pennington, B C S — Mr W R Monks, B.

BARON DE HIRSCH has again distributed the gross winnings of his horses last year—amounting to £7,500—among London hospitals; but, not content with following his own precedent, he has this year "gone one better," by giving the same amount in "added money," making a total of £15,000. Some years ago a charity secretary of my acquaintance, says Mr. Labouchere, got into hot water with his committee in consequence of one of that body—I think he was a Dean or a Bishop—finding a sporting paper in the Secretary's office. Baron Hirsch, I presume, has long since dissipated such prejudices as that. Doubtless, the various sporting papers are now taken regularly in all the London hospitals, and I can imagine the secretaries and staffs deep in the racing intelligence, and anxiously following the fortunes of the Baron's horses. Possibly, the Chaplains, too, pray for the success of these animals. It might be prudent for other owners of racehorses to dedicate their winnings to charity, in the hope of obtaining a share of such prayers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Aurora 1,799 tons, Captain E Fell, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE s s Graffoe, 1,922 tons, Captain J C Blenkarn, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Ranald, 1,338 tons, Captain W G Young, sailed on Saturday for Cuddalore, in ballast.

THE s s Africa, 1,410 tons, Captain F Segelkar, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain J. Black, sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c., with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Malacca, 2,615 tons, Captain P W Case, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (16th March), with a general cargo.

The s s Gulenfels, 1,749 tons, Captain W Thormann, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Brimen, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Hall Line s s Kirby Hall, 1,688 tons, Captain W Pierce, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr T W Cany Ellves, Mr G C Haag, as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,463 tons, Captain W Stewart, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via cost, ports, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseince, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday for Jedda &c. via Karachi, with a general cargo and 550 pilgrims as passengers.

THE s s Castanos 1,920 tons, Captain H E Stephens arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Said (30th March), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 79 cases opium, and 83 deck passengers.

THE s s Avala, 2,415 tons, Captain T W Longworthy, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Brown and 2 children, Captain and Mrs Gough, Mrs Wood and maid.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain B B Russell, Major and Mrs W J Clave, Mr Issac Aaron, Mr. Imam Sharif Khan Bahadur, Mr Thar Junas, Mrs. Fratel Dr S B Rabilo, and 75 deck.

THE City Line s s City of Perth, 2,605 tons, Captain John Swan, arrived in harbur on Saturday last, from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Mockler, and 2 children, Mrs Street and child, Mrs Ranaldson, and Mr J W Macpherson. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Assam, 1,611 tons, Captain T F Creery, arrived in harbour yesterday from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers. From Yokohama.—Mr and Mrs Dunlop; From Kobe Captain Cole, Mr Montford, Mr Cooper, Mr Johnson, Mr. Acton, Mr. McLachlan, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Bow, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Chalkley; From Nagasaki.—Mr. Blake; From Hangkong—Mr. Watling, Mr. E. J. Creed, Mr. E. O. Seale; From Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Hensum; From Melbourne—Miss E Vauie, Mr Dickson; From Calcutta—Mr H. W. Pearse, From Colombo—Captain and Mrs. J. Parry, Mr Mohamedbhoy Allibhoy, Mr W. Stewart, Mr J Clarke, Mr F. Dawkins, Mr J. Brown and Mr G. Chandler. From Diffreut ports 71 Deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Ranald	1338	Young	Madras	14-4	F Muir & Co
C	Hoseince	993	Hughes	Jedda	15-4	B & P S N Co
D	Trefusis	1708	Beckerleg	Dunkirk	18-4	W & A Graham
E	Fultala	2?92	Macachlan	Calcutta	..	M Mackenzie
F	Birioswald	1921	Newton	Hamburgh	13-4	J Mackintosh
G	Taif	.. 870	Hannah	Mauritius	23-4	Haji Cassum
H	Africa	1379	Segelker	Calcutta	13-4	Glade & Co
K	Graffoe	1922	Blackburn	Antwerp	14-4	J Mackintosh
L	Bahaduri	828	Keyser	Marmagoa	..	J Mackintosh
M	Tanjore	1402	Garret	Jedda	..	Haji Cassum
N	Cameo	1449	Collins	Amsterdam	..	Cursetji & Edulji
O	Constance	2468	Ross	Havre	22-4	M Mackenzie
P	Gutenfels	1749	W Thormann	Hamburg	15-4	Glade & Co
Q	L Head	1987	Smith	Dunkirk	..	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmini ....Bhownagur ......14-4 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Ganges	2111	Atkins	China	18-4	P & O Co
2	Arabia	2314	Reed	Liverpool	19-4	Graham & Co
3	Ailsa Craig	2189	Chalmer	Antwerp	17-4	W & A Graham
4	Aurora	1799	Fell	Amsterdam	..	W & A Graham
6	Shannon	2189	Crewe	London	17-4	P & O Co
7	Agapanthus	2688	Tod	Amsterdam	20-4	F Muir & Co
8	Gisela	2843	Cassovich	China	21-4	A Lloyds
9	Arapahoe	3134	Wale	Hamburg	20-4	F Muir & Co
10	Tresco	1651	Browne	Trieste	21-4	J Morrison & Co
12	Kirby Hall	1689	Pierce	Liverpool	14-4	E Bates & Co
13	Avala	2415	Langworthy	Marseilles	15-4	K Nixon
15	Pachumba	..	Rickford	Bhownagar	16-4	M Vadilal
16	Cumeria	1924	Howell	Marseilles	17-4	W & A Graham

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Castanos (s)	Stephens	Port Said, March 31.
	Oriental (s)	Moule	London, March 22.
	City of Perth (s)	Swan	Karachi, April 12.
	Kangra (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, March 29.
	Sierra Estrella (sp).	Dagg	Newport, Dec 7.
15	King Arthur (s)	Fairweather	Busreh, April 3.
	Malacca (s)	Case	London, March 16.
	Manilla (s)	Parodi	Genoa, March 25.
	Assam (s)	Creery	Shanghai, March 21.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Siam (s)	Weigbell	Aden.
	Nurani (s)	Carson	Rangoon.
	Karagola (s)	Robertson	Karachi.
	Clan Ranald (s)	Young	Cuddalore.
	Avala (s)	Langworthy	Marseilles.
	Graffoe (s)	Blenkarn	Antwerp.
	Africa (s)	Segelker	Calcutta.
	Nadir (s)	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c.
15	Gutenfels (s)	Thormann	Hamburg, &c.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Pierce	Liverpool.
	Aurora (s)	Fell	Amsterdam.
	Hoseince (s)	Hughes	Jedda, &c.
	Sirdhana (s)	Black	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Taif, entered for loading on Saturday last for Mauritius.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Shannon (s), 2050, Crewe — Longships (s), 2843, White
Arapahoe (s), 3134, Wale — Queen Louise (s), 2170, Ewen
Kirby Hall (s), 1689, Peirce — Avala (s), 2415, Langworthy
Arabia (s), 2315, Read — Cumeria (s), 1994, Howell
Ailsa Craig (s), 2189, Chalmers — Kt Templar (s), 2704, Fain
Graff (s), 1923, Blenkarn — Thisbe (s), 1789
Kt of St George (s), 2989, Bevis — Tresco (s), 1653, Browne
Inishowen Head (s), 1982, Smi — Stanley (sp), 2106, Edgett
Nawab Castle (sp), 1830, Smi — Ganges (s), 2111, Atkinson
Trefusis (s), 1708, Beckerleg — Gisela (s), 2811, Cossovich
Constance (s), 2487, Rose — Malwa (s), 1681
Agapanthus (s), 2836, Tod — Ravenna (s), 1916
Aurora (s), 1799, Felt — Muke Maru (s), 2082, Tipple
Cameo (s), 1450, Collins — Africa (s), 1379 Segelker
Lord Ern (s), 3845, Dunn — Clan Ranald (s), 1339, Young.
Birdoswald (s), 1922, Newton — Indralema (s), 2022, Harwood
Gutenfels (s), 1750, Tharmann — St Pancras (s), 2782, Young
— Sierra Lucena, 1684, Murdoch

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assye, Bedford — H M S Redbreast, Stewart
H M S Brisk, Streeton — R I M S Dalhousie, Barwick
H M S Boadicea, Giffard — R I M S Elphinstone, Mitchell
H M S Lapwing, Dare — R I M S Warren Hastings, Chandler
H M S Mulaar, Tudor
H M S Pigeon, Cartwright
H M S Plassey Gunn

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Pettakota	Gavin	Singapour, March 29.
	W. H. Wilson sp.	Doty	Middlesboro, Dec 23.
11	Pinoari s.	Ellery	Liverpool, Mar 11.
	City of Venice s	Campbell	Glasgow, Mar 5.

DEPARTURES.

April 10.—Steamer Bezwada, and ship Queen Margaret.
April 11.—Steamers Purnea, Manora and Nerbudda.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.		From
11	Patna s	....	Calcutta.
	Nowshera s	....	Negapatam.
	Scindia s	....	Rangoon.
	Palitana s	....	Rangoon.
12	Erdan s	....	Calcutta.
	Kecela s	....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.		Destination
11	Gorkha s	....	Calcutta.
	Buares s	....	Hamburg.
	Nowshera s	....	Rangoon.
	Hazada s	....	Rangoon.
	Pna s	....	Bombay.
12	Pitana s	....	Negapatam.
	Sidia s	....	Colombo.
	Klan s	....	Colombo.
13	G Macdonald s.	....	London.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madoral keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 8 and Rs. 28—MAINI SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Casserly, Lt, Br, Marine Battn, off leave, from Kolhapur.

APRIL 14.

Smith, Capt, Bengal, 12th Cavy, on leave, from Sealkote.
Stewart, Col, Ms, I S Corps, on sick leave, from Madras.
Rooke, Lt, Ms, R E, on furlough, from Secunderabad.
Ingles, Lt, Co, 1st. Leinster Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Sutherland, Lt, Ms. The Royal Scots, on leave, from Poona.
Cox, Lt, Ms, 18 Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13.

Creagh, Lt, Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Ootacamund.
Tandy, Lt Col, Bo, 25th Rifles, from leave, to Poona.

APRIL 14.

Mac Leod, Major, Bengal, 29th Infy, on furlough, to England.
Goldthorp, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Cavy, on leave, to England.
Russell, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Karachi.
Smith, Capt, Bengal, 12th Cavy, on leave, to England.
Gaugh, Capt, Bengal, 5th Cavy, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th April, 1894.

1. Leave of absence for 2 months from the 18th instant is granted to Captain A F Turner.

2. During the absence on leave of Captain A F Turner, the duties of Paymaster and Quarter-Master will be discharged by 2nd Lieutenant L Penny.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th April, 1894.

1. As the General Officer Commanding has ordered that the arms of the Regiment are to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer at an early date, it is *urgently* requested that all arms and accoutrements may be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

2. EXTRACT FROM DISTRICT ORDERS.
By Major General H. S. ANDERSON, C. B., Commanding, Mhow District.

Mhow, 10th April, 1894.

No. 1319 Sergeant G. Perry, 2nd Durham L I., is appointed 1st Class Sergeant instructor, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and transferred to the unattached list with effect from 13th April 1894.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters at once all arms, accoutrements and saddlery in their possession.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

Mr. G A Grierson, Magte and Depy Collr, Howarah, is allowed furlough for eight months.

Mr M Finucane, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, is appointed to act as Secy to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr C W Bolton, or until further orders.

The orders of placing the services of Mr W N Delevingne, Asst Magte and Collr, Meherpur, Nadia, and of Mr H D dem Carey, Asst Magte and Collr, Gaya, at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept are cancelled.

Mr F D Savi, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, is appointed to be an Asst Supdt of Police of the 2nd grade, vice Mr A A Campbell, promoted.

Mr R Castle, Dist Supdt of Police, is posted to Tippera.

Mr G H P Livesay, Dist Supdt of Police, Tippera, is transferred to Bhagalpur.

Surg-Capt D M Moir, Depy Sany Commr, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle, is appointed to act as 1st Resident Surg, Presidency General Hospital, during the absence, on furlough, of Surg-Capt J H T Walsh.

Surg-Capt J C S Vaughan, Offg Resident Physician, Medical College Hospital, and Professor of Pathology; Medical College, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Depy Sany Commr, Metropolitan and Eastern Bengal Circle; during the absence, on deputation, of Surg-Capt D M Moir.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

97-94—Bhaishunker and K—Chunilal Nagindas vs The Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co.

For Dismissal.

256-91—Mansuklal D J—Lukhmivahu vs Runchordas Haridas and another—Ardesir H and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

33-94—Raughton and B—Fatma vs Abdoolabhai Goolam Hoosein and others.
47-94—Wadia and G—Bai Maneckbai vs F S Punnett.
72-94—Bhaishunker and K—Laxmibai and others vs Purshotum Ramchunder.
100-94—Bicknell M and M—Esmail Veeram vs Nakhoda Mahson Abdoola.

Testamentary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

14-93—Edgelow and G—Dyabhai widow of the deceased vs Oomersey Govind—Brown and M.
23-93—Bhaishunker and K—Hunsraj Soorji and others vs Gordhandas Pasuja and another—J C Gama.
24-93—Chalk W and S—Hiraji Gopinath and another vs Parashram Gopinath—Bhaishunker and K.
26-93—Payne G and S—Gokaldas Gordhandas vs Gokaldas Purshotumdas—Nanu and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

75-92—Mathubhai and J—Motichand Haruckchand and another vs Manockchand Kapurchand—Craigie L and O.
484-93—In person a pauper—Bai Fatmabibi vs Bai Lutifabai.
307-93—Bhaishunker and K—Ramnarayen Nathooram vs Mangaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.
328-93—Bhashunker and K—Bansilal Abirchund vs Mungaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.
For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.
67-86—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begum and others vs Awaddin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford B and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—10 bales twist, Edwin Butterworth and Co.
Arabia s—60 bales hemp, V G Thanvi; 1,875 cwts wheat flour, O Martin and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—1,128 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co: 150 cwts turmeric, 15 cwts ambahaldi, and 110 cwts coir yarn, V G Thanvi: 80 cwts gum, Tokersey Jamnadas.
Arapahoe s—5 cwts fishmaws, Esmail Purdina; 227 cwts olibanum, Peerbhoy Danjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Graffoe s—2,049 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co.
Kt of St Georges—1,000 cwts groundnuts, and 658 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, and 24,107 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, and 200 bales hemp, Volkart Brothers; 1,385 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.
Ailsa Craig s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee; 325 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,011 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—5 casks condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inishowen Heads s—500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 350 bales cotton, and 3,399 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Constance s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Avala s—770 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Shannon s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
Cumeria s—7,237 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tresco s—770 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Muke Maru s—21 bales twist, The City of Bombay Manufacturing Co.
Ganges s—21 chests opium, The P and O Co.
Gisela s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co: 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges s—200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Muke Maru s—157 bales twist, Thakersee M Sons and Co.
Gisela s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—600 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 2,200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Ganges s—120 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Muke Maru s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1893-94 up to 11th April are as follows:—

In the month of February 1894.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	20,95,792	1,35,33,044	1,56,28,836
Exports	39,05,112	11,81,860	50,86,272
Net Imports	18,10,620	1,23,51,184	1,05,40,564

To the end of the month of February 1894.—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Imports	2,90,89,563	14,21,00,243	17,11,89,806
Exports	1,94,75,234	1,52,12,079	3,46,87,313
Net Imports	96,14,329	12,71,88,164	13,68,02,493

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1893-94.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of February 1894	5,94,432	3,30,828	9,25,260
To the end of the month of February 1894, (Progressive)	80,37,075	4,01,33,017	4,81,70,1?2

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of February 1894	5,28,005	9,23,718	14,51,723
To the end of the month of February 1894 (Progressive)	77,12,407	3,98,23,628	4,75,36,035

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 7th April, 1894.)

DESCRIPTION.	1894.	1893.	Inc. for the week	Dec. for the week	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,351	38,480	3,871	...	...	14,985
Goods	67,123	78,117	...	11,394	1,05,888	..
Other earnings	6,831	7,759	..	875	...	23,274
Total for week	1,16,258	1,21,656	...	8,398	...	...
Aggregate	16,52,072	15,84,443	..	..	67,629	...

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 21 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 21 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·86	W S W	3	100·5	73·9	36	0·22	5·89	+2·94
Agra	29·889	S W	5	105·5	78·2	36	...	2·53	+1·26
Cawnpore	..	..							
Allahabad	29·817	E N E	5	105·6	79·3	30	...	3·96	+1·86
Jhansi	29·915	S S W	5	108·2	75·7	58	0·12	4·42	+2·88
Jacobabad	29·857	E	5	95·0	62·6	48	..	1·22	+0·27
Karachi	29·907	W S W	12	85·0	75·8	100	..	4·30	+2·77
Jeypore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmere	29·936	W	9	95·4	71·6	36	...	2·85	+1·63
Deesa	29·918	N W	11	101·4	70·5	43	...	2·22	+1·75
Ahmedabad	29·911	N N W	5	101·8	73·1	50	...	1·93	...
Bhuj	29·921	N W	12	98·6	69·9	71	...	0·37	−0·03
Rajkot	29·950	N W	11	99·9	69·3	72	...	1·55	+1·07
Veraval	29·929	N N W	12	93·6	69·8	7	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	29·943	E N E	8	98·8	67·7	30	...	2·41	+1·54
Indore	29·951	N N E	3	99·0	71·6	70	...	2·81	+1·82
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpore	29·905	W N W	4	105·0	82·1	26	...	2·85	...
Hoshangabad	29·911	E	2	101·4	83·6	50	..	6·10	+4·13
Khandwa	29·967	E	7	102·7	81·8	36	...	1·11	−0·39
Raipur	29·870	W S W	7	105·5	81·5	39	...	0·95	−1·69
Nagpur	29·820	N N E	13	105·3	75·1	79	0·06	3·42	+0·37
Amraoti	29·914	N N W	7	106·7	83·7	24	...	1·57	−1·14
Akola	29·927	W	11	104·7	80·8	67	...	2·93	−0·34
Surat	29·921	N N W	F	101·7	72·0	49	...	0·77	+0·53
Malegaon	29·919	Calm	7	101·9	73·1	63	...	1·86	+0·38
Bombay	29·895	N	14	89·9	78·6	74	...	1·91	+1·03
Poona	29·916	E S E	6	100·5	70·1	30	...	2·54	+0·55
Aurangabad	29·916	Calm	6	99·5	76·7	51	...	4·88	...
Sholapur	29·918	N N E	6	90·7	73·0	42	...	0·52	−1·73
Ratnagiri	29·886	W N W	5	90·9	78·9	65	...	0·37	−0·50
Belgaum	29·882	E S E	...	92·3	68·8	58	0·10	7·92	+4·80
Goa	29·914	E	8	93·0	79·0	76	...	4·08	...
Karwar	29·880	N E	2	91·8	77·6	81	..	2·81	−0·34
Mangalore	29·911	E S E	3	91·3	75·4	65	...	6·12	+2·03
Calicut	29·909	S E	9	91·7	77·1	86	0·17	12·95	+1·13
Cochin	29·930	Calm	M	93·8	75·6	69	0·12	10·63	−3·95
Bangalore	29·946	E	6	95·3	69·3	69	...	4·63	−1·60
Secunderabad	29·939	W N W	6	99·2	77·3	57	...	5·59	+2·24
Masulipatam	29·922	S S W	6	92·1	76·1	83	...	19·73	+10·76
Bellary	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Cuddapah	29·905	S E	...	101·7	79·9	54	...	9·12	+2·00
Madras	29·935	S S E	14	88·2	80·6	77	...	23·54	−1·19
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·935	Clam	2	101·1	78·3	68	...	14·55	+3·83
Negapatam	29·9?4	E	15	91·0	79·3	80	...	45·33	+12·0
Colombo	29·925	S S W	6	83·0	76·0	65	0·02	38·49	×2·84
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of local falls at Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Belgaum, pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid at most stations to the north of Latitude 20° and brisk to moderate to the south of that parallel. Readings are comparatively lew in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and along the West Coast, but continue to be nearly uniform over the rest of the country. Winds are generally south-eastely in the Madras Presidency, north-easterly in Central India and also at Allahabad, Nagpur, Sholapur and Karwar, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most other places. The force has been rather strong at Madras and Negapatam, fresh in Gujarat and also at Karachi, Nagpur, Akola and Bombay, and moderate or light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bhuj and Rajkot, and 12 at Karwar. The maximum temperature is 4° above the average at Agra and Jubbpore and 14° below it at Sholapur, the variations elsewhere being small and irregular. The night temperature is also very considerably above the normal in Berar and the Central Provinces and also at Allahabad and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Amraoti and the lowest 63° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are large at Karachi, Nagpur, Akola, Bhuj and Veraval, and the skies are nearly overcast in the Punjab, on the Malabar Coast, in Berar, the Central Provinces, and at Secunderabad. Rain has fallen at Delhi, Jhansi, Nagpur, Calicut, Cochin and Colombo. The weather is very hot in Borar and Central Pravinces and conditions are favourable for light local showers there and also on the Malabar Coast. In the North-West Provinces and on the West Coast the weather is in rather an unsettled condition, and moderate to fresh winds are likely. In all other districts the weather is generally fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th April, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·787
Temperature of the Air.	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·730
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·4
General Directions of wind*	NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	3·4
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·01
„ „ year	0·29
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that two members—Megh Singh and Rudra Singh—of the celebrated dacoit gang that followed Bijai into Budaon last cold weather have managed to escape from custody. It would appear that these men with seven others of the same kidney were being marched about from camp to camp, in the heart of the disturbed country, following the Joint Magistrate's movements, just as if they had been mere henroost robbers. Under these circumstances an escape was a very natural sequel. It is remarkable how many of the dacoit leaders whose names have come prominently before the world have escaped at one time or another from the police: or perhaps we should rather look at the matter the other way round and infer that it the confidence and recklessness engendered by an escape that help to make the dacoit leader. The man himself is rendered more daring than he was before, while others being imbued with a belief in his luck and cunning are ready to follow his fortunes. Probably Megh Singh and Rudra Singh will find no difficulty now in starting a new band, and commencing operations afresh.

AMONG many curious details in the second paper on Burglars and Burgling in the new number of the "Strand Magazine," are the photographic pictures and description of the professional outfit of Charles Peace, the notorious housebreaker and assassin. Peace always worked single-handed. He had no "receiver," and he melted down all his own booty and sold it as a matter of business. His tools were only ten in number, and comprised a skeleton key, two picklocks, a centre-bit, a large gimlet, a gouge, a chisel, a small vice (for turning keys on the outside of doors—used when people leave the key in the lock), a jemmy about two feet long, and a knife. With these Peace worked. His blue spectacles and case were used for purposes of disguise, though when arrested at Blackheath, his face was stained with walnut juice, in the hope of passing off as a mulatto. His ladder, when doubled up, is to all outward appearances simply a bundle of blocks of wood such as any carpenter might carry home for firewood.

MR. YATES THOMPSON has withdrawn the last two of the five conditions which he attached to his offer of £38,000 for a new monumental chapel in connexion with Westminster Abbey. One of these conditions specified that the name of the donor should appear on the building; the other mentioned certain kinds of memorials which were to be erected. "I had no intention or idea," Mr. Thompson says, "of presuming to exclude the monuments of naval or military men—any more than of other classes which I did not mention—but attempted merely a general definition of the character of the memorials which in the practice of the present generation have been erected in the Abbey. I may add that I fully appreciate the desirability of removing the houses in Old Palace-yard and Poets'-corner before arriving at any final decision as to whether such an addition as Mr. Pearson proposes should be made to the Abbey, and I willingly prolong the term mentioned in my letters to any reasonable extent, so as to enable the purchase and removal of the houses to be effected."

NOTICES.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN



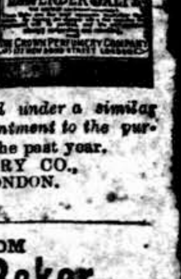
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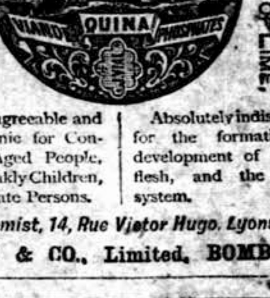
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"DEAR SIRS, "1st October, 1893.
"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.
"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.
"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.
"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.
"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,
"(Signed) SAML. W. BAKER."
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